The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,462—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1891.

CHEAP and EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CUTS, BRUISES, INSECT BITES OR STINGS, PILES, PRICKLY HEAT, and OTHER SKIN AILMENTS.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

Larger 13½d. pots.
Free from Animal Fat.

Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

Makers awarded 56 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

CUTLER, PALMER'S

FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs.	a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36	0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31	8
Heart Bottle	28	13
O B.	27	0
Glentromie	26	0
Ben-Ter (cheapest)	18	0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th June
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	31st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	800	P. Harris	14th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Sept.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
				Saturday.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	3rd Oct.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	31st „

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	2nd July.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th „
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	30th „
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	13th Aug.
ROHILLA	3387	700		27th „
BOKHARA	2855	500	W. J. Nantes	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	C. Gadd	24th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th June, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.
* S. S. PO	5,000	800	10th July, 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.

* No Passengers accepted for this departure.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th July, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars, regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 8, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Aug. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	18th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Geddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th June '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
June 3, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 24th June.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 21st June at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 19th June, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 30th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th June, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about
FAZILKA, (or other steamer)	30th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd June, 1891. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on Board by noon in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	4th July.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. ABERDEEN.—This well-known and favourite passenger Steamer will leave BOMBAY for LONDON direct, on or about 30th of June, 1891.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation for First-Class Passengers.

Her Sister-Ships the "DUMASCUS" and "AUSTRALASIAN" made the passage to LONDON in 22 days.

For information, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.

CRICKET KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
BATS, all Cane, C Quality, each	6 8	7 8
Do. „ Cane, B Quality, each	8 8	9 8
Do. „ Cane, A Quality, each	10 8	11 12
Do. „ All Cane, Collett's	10 8	11 12
FROWD'S DRIVER, each	15 0	17 0
PATENT EXCELLER, each	13 0	15 0
BATS, Boys', each	1 10 to 3 0	1 14 to 3 8
STUMPS, Plain Polished Ash, with Bails, per Set	2 8	2 14
Do. with Brass Ferrules, per Set.	5 8	6 4
Do. do. and Iron Points, per Set	6 8	7 8
Do. for Boys' use, per Set	2 0	2 4
NETS, for long-stopping, 6 yards long by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c., each	9 8	10 12

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Boys' Set, complete in box	10 0	11 4
BALLS, Duke's Double Seam, each	3 8	4 0
Do. do. Treble Seam, each	5 0	5 12
Do. Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam, each	3 8	4 0
Do. do. Treble Seam, each	4 8	5 0
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered pattern, the finest manufactured, each	5 4	5 12
Do. Boys', each	1 8	1 12
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality and well ventilated, per pair	6 4	7 4
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India-rubber, per pair	5 8	6 4
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, Strung Green Cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock, per pair	13 0	14 8
LEG-GUARDS, Chamois Skin, per pair Rs. 7 to	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE.

OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.
Complete Lists on Application.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF SPORTING KIT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE "CLUB" TENNIS BALL.

THE "CLUB" TENNIS BALL is the outcome of many experiments which have been made for the purpose of obtaining a Ball that would better resist the action of the Indian Climate than any of those in general use. Made by a special process of manufacture, the "Club" is offered as a REALLY SPLENDID TENNIS BALL, guaranteed to retain its elasticity for a long period, and remaining unaffected by climatic influences.

Cash, Rs. 8 Per Dozen; Credit, Rs. 9.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT,
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

SHIRTS FOR DRESS, SHIRTS.

QUALITY C, HALF DOZEN............Rs. 21. } CASH OR V.P.P.
QUALITY D, HALF DOZEN............Rs. 18. }

EXTRA FINE LINEN FRONTS AND CUFFS.
FIT, COMFORT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS POST FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.

		Cash.	Credit.
Travellers' Size—	11 by 8¼ by 8	Rs. 11-8	Rs. 13
	16 by 12 by 11	„ 21	„ 23-8
	17 by 14 by 13	„ 24	„ 27
Portable Ice House or Refrigerator with inner Shelves-	18 by 16 by 25	Rs. 40	Rs. 45
	22 by 20 by 28	„ 60	„ 67
	27 by 21 by 29	„ 70	„ 79
	33 by 22¼ by 31	„ 80	„ 90
	39 by 24 by 32	„ 100	„ 112
American Box Refrigerators—	33 by 23 by 31	Rs. 110	Rs. 123
American Cabinet Refrigerators—	36 by 43 by 25	Rs. 210	Rs. 236
	40 by 49 by 28	„ 250	„ 280

TREACHER & Co., Limited.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RAIN-GAUGES.

SIMPLE, without mechanism, and adapted to the large Rainfall of India. The accuracy of each Instrument is guaranteed.

The Apparatus complete, Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES FOR DRYING AND MATURING CIGARS.

1 Quart,	2 Quarts,	4 Quarts,	7 Quarts,
Rs. 2-8.	Rs. 3-8.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PELLICULINE.

THE New Preparation for the cure of every kind of Skin Disease. It is perfectly harmless, soothes and allays all irritation immediately it is applied, and has already proved to be a certain Remedy for affections of the Skin.

Pelliculine, Per Pot, Re. 1-4.
Pelliculine Toilet Powder, Per Box, Re. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MONSOON 1891.

THE "PERFECT" CONDITIONER.
FOR CIGARS, CIGARETTES, OR TOBACCOS.

"Thy 'Condition is such that men cannot but say, 'Thou art all that can be wished for.'"

The "Perfect" Conditioner is calculated to supply a want long felt by smokers. It is constructed in such a form as to promote and assist the "conditioning" of Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobaccos at *all* seasons of the year, in the simplest and readiest manner. It is convenient, portable, and indestructible, and *must* commend itself to all practised smokers as a *Great Desideratum.*

INSTRUCTIONS WITH EACH CONDITIONER.

		Rs.	
No. 1.	Large size	Rs. 3	0
„ 2.	Medium „	„ 2	8
„ 3.	Small (for Cigarettes)	„ 2	0

Prepared Calcic Chloride and Asbestos for above.
Re. 1 per 4 oz. tin.

SPECIAL OFFER.

WITH the view of widely introducing these "Conditioners," and to prove their remarkable efficacy in the Monsoon, I am prepared to include one (ready charged for use), free of cost, with each order for 500 Cigars or Cigarettes up to END OF JUNE.

The attention of Mess Presidents and Club Secretaries is invited to this

SPECIAL OFFER.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

UMBRELLAS!

FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES.

UMBRELLAS!!

NATURAL STICKS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of the above BEST LONDON MAKE Alpacas, Laventine Silks, Best Brown and Dark Green Twilled SPITALFIELD'S SILKS.

GENTS UMBRELLAS.

	Rs.	
Extra Fine Black Alpaca	Rs. 5	8
Brown Laventine Silk, very durable	„ 10	8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	„ 12	8
Brown and Dark Green Silk, Best Spitalfield's	„ 15	8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

	Rs.	
Brown Laventine Silk	Rs. 7	8
Brown Twilled Silk	„ 9	8
Brown Silk Twill	„ 10	8
Best Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk	„ 11	8
Cotton Umbrellas, lined, various colours	„ 4	8

WALKING STICKS, A LARGE CHOICE, SILVER MOUNTED, FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GRAND JEWEL AUCTION.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TOSHAKANA,
THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL,
THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.
WILL SELL BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
IN JULY NEXT, AT CALCUTTA,
A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF
JEWELS AND CURIOS,
COMPRISING
NECKLACES, BANGLES, SERPAITCHES, NUTHS, HARRS, RINGS, DOOK-DOOKIES, BALLEES, SITHIS, EARRINGS, BAJOO-BUNDS, &c., &c.
PEARLS, RUBIES, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, CORALS.
CASHMERE SHAWLS, CHOGAS, BENARES, KINCOBS, CARVED IVORY TUSHES, AND BURMESE CURIOSITIES.
ORDERS TO PURCHASE REGISTERED GRATIS.
CATALOGUES (IN COURSE OF COMPLETION) SHOULD BE APPLIED FOR ON AN EARLY DATE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE.

"CLAN LAMONT" S. S. This Steamer, wrecked off VENDELOAS POINT, East Coast of Ceylon, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION AT GALLE, along with the Cargo still remaining on Board, on SATURDAY, the 4th of July. For information apply to

CLARKE, SPENCE & Co.,
Galle,
or
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Bombay.

Bombay, June 17, 1891.

A LEADING FIRM OF MANUFACTURING ENGINEERS,

(SPECIALITIES—Electric Lighting and Electric Mining Machinery)

DESIRE TO MEET WITH RESPONSIBLE FIRMS OR ENGINEERS
TO UNDERTAKE THEIR AGENCIES
FOR
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and the far EAST.
FIRST CLASS REFERENCES REQUIRED.

ADDRESS:
W. T. GOOLDEN & Co.,
Care of "Indian Engineer" Office, Calcutta.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 7th July, 1891, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of discussing a Memorandum drawn up by Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division, relative to the question of Frauds in the Cotton Trade, and the deterioration of the Staple: and to transact any other Business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 18th June, 1891.

JUST OPENED OUT.

A small and select parcel of
SPENCER'S "BEACONSFIELDS."
Nos. 1 and 2.
Specially made to my order of
thoroughly matured and selected
SUMATRA AND DINDIGUL
TOBACCO.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.

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This Map is an accurate reduction of the Ordnance Survey of India to the scale of 69 miles to an inch. It gives in as minute detail as the scale will permit all the leading features on the general survey sheets, together with the results of the Frontier and other Geographical Surveys. The whole Map has been corrected to the present date, and shows the new railways, with the recent political and other changes. The spelling of the place names is according to the system adopted by Sir W. W. Hunter in his "Imperial Gazetteer of India," and every place mentioned in that work is shown on the Map. The index gives the location of each of the ten thousand names which appear on the Map.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF LOT OF GENT'S LACE BOOTS FOR MONSOON SEASON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale Rooms in Medows Street, No. 21, to the highest bidder, without reserve.—

The remaining last lot of Gent's lace boots, (brown and black calf leather) specially made for monsoon wear.

Each one pair will be put for sale for the convenience of the buyers.

Now on view.

Terms cash will be required at the time of knocking down the lot.

SALE OF BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, in Meadows Street, No. 21.

A consignment of 5 cases of artistically designed Austrian bentwood furniture, light, elegant and durable, of Mahogany, ebony and walnutwood color, and various patterns, the same consisting of arm, without arm, rocking, revolving, easy, nursing, and children chairs, piano stools, couches, sofas, round tables, teapoys, and too numerous to mention.

The above will be put up for sale in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, June 19, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS AND DRAWING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadoor MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E., C.I.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Executive Engineer Presidency Store Yard, on the Esplanade, Fort, the old mathematical instruments and drawing materials, consisting of mathematical instruments and colour boxes 1st, 2nd, and 3rd sizes, marquoise, plotting and ivory scales, measuring chains and tapes, 24 feet to 100 feet, levelling staves, sets square mahogany compass, colour drawing, ink Indian, paper transparent case, leather, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, June 19, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By order of the Curator, Government Book Depot—
1 large size iron safe by Thomas Withers and Son.

1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 powerful grey Arab horse, 14-2½, very fast and quiet, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 pony-cart with a grey pony.
1 second-hand English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 powerful bay mare, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 English-built four-seated open carriage.
1 second-hand hunting saddle.
1 set of brass mounted single harness.
1 handsome strong silver grey Arab horse, 14-3, 7 years old, quiet in single harness, a first class brougham or dog-cart horse.
1 strong-built buggy, on C. Spring, in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF RED LEAD.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the indentor Esmailjee Alibhoy—
250 kegs red lead per s.s. Adowa.

AUCTION SALE OF CELEBRATED PRICE AND CO.'S PERFUMERY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, an invoice of 40 cases of Price and Co.'s perfumery, consisting of finest milled soap, toilet, old Brown Windsor, honey and assorted soap, lime and glycerine, pomade, plate powder, eau de cologne, assorted scent, such as white rose, damask rose, jockey club, jasmine, spring flower, essence of coffee, hair oil, essence of lemon vanilla, almond, lavender water, hair and tooth brushes, maccassar oil, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF SOLID SILVER WARE, FURNITURE, &c., AT MODY KHANA.

Under instructions from the Special Commissioner and Receiver appointed in suit No. 565 of 1889, (Dhunbaijee vs. Nowrojee Bomanjee and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., at Mody Khana, in the house of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Modi, a few lots of household furniture, a large lot of solid silverware, and brass and copper vessels, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 18, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF IRON PIPES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock Warehouse, by order of Mehta Shamjee Bhimjee, and on account and at the risk of Hora Remtoola Bhaijibhoy and Mah medally Remtoola, ex s.s. Asia and Strait of Magelan—

About 247 bundles iron pipes, ½ to 2 inches.
8 cases fittings.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from Messrs. Furdoonjee and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Show Rooms, Jam-Jamshed Buildings, Marine Street, Fort, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m. the surplus stock of household furniture, consisting of square folding and round tables, arm and without arm chairs, marble-topped tables and teapoys, drawing-room couches, chairs and easy chairs, book-stands, whatnots, sideboard, clothes presses, wardrobes, chests of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing glasses, single cots, bentwood chairs, &c.

Property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 case 50 Jocker clocks, with music.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of teakwood large and small writing desks, chairs, bookpress, revolving cloth rack, &c.

1 bundle coir matting.
2 cases colour.
2 cases cutlery.
1 case hardware.
80 bundle wire fencers.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Jaichand Ruttonjee—
1113—9156—1 case woollen twill gauze flannel.
9712—1 „ colored woollen Italian. 35 inches.

On account and at the risk of Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawalla—
1147—1779—1 case 34 pieces fancy velvets.

On account of the concerned—
1111—9854—1 case all wool twill gauze flannel.
1082—9998-99—2 cases black merino.
461—1 case woollen Italians.

On account of the concerned ex s s Werneth Hall—
F T—S P—& Co.—362-64—3 bales 13 rolls Brussels carpets.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 light serviceable victoria.
1 victoria in good order with a strong gray Arab galloway, about 5 years, and harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT SATARA.

Under instructions from the administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee Shapoorjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Satara, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m.—

The two furnished bungalows. Nos. 1 and 2, with their respective out-houses, stables, and coach houses, situated near the Soldiers' Barracks on the road leading to the Mahavly River.

The Bungalow No. 1 is pucka-built, with tiled roof, and has the following accommodation:—1 drawing, 1 dinning, and 2 bed-rooms, with dressing and bath-rooms. There is also a well in the compound. The bungalow is at present in the occupation of the Regimental Mess at a monthly rental of Rs. 40.

The Bungalow No. 2 is also pucka-built, with tiled roof, and has the following accommodation:—1 drawing, 1 dinning, 1 office, 1 side, and 2 bed-rooms, with dressing and bath-rooms. It is at present in the occupation of Major Hutchinson and Lieut. King at a monthly rental of Rs. 40.

The sale will be held at the Bungalow known as "Babool Bund," opposite the Native Infantry Officers' Mess, and for further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at Bombay, or to Mr. Byramjee Cooverjee, Fountain Hotel, Mahableshwur.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 18, 1891.

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HAVANNAH-SHAPED, manufactured in three sizes, in boxes of 100.
No. 1—4½ inches long... per box 3 0
„ 2—4 „ ... „ 2 12
„ 3—3½ „ (thin)... „ 2 8

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MANILLA-SHAPED, 3½ inches long... per box of 100 2 0

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PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
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COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
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ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND...........£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL........... £ 588,075
REST .... „ 215,333

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

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INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.........$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund....................................$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
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CALCUTTA.
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HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
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LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
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SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL................£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

MADRAS RACES, 1891-92.

Under W. I. T. C. Rules.

DECEMBER 26TH, 29TH, 31ST, 1891, AND 2ND JANUARY, 1892.

FIRST ENTRANCES CLOSE ON 1ST JULY.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

THE TRITON INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company from THIS DATE, and are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the most favorable Terms.

TURNER, MORRISON AND CO.,
Agents,
Triton Insurance Co., Ld.,
44, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank WILL BE CLOSED from the 17th to the 22nd instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JAMES BUCHAN,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th June, 1891

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 17 LOTS of ASHES, now lying at Byculla Loco. Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th June, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents, and the Public that he has just received the following WATER PROOF CLOTHING of best English-make and of latest Leading Fashions. The prices are EXCEPTIONALLY CHEAP to suit every body.

GENT'S Best Black and Brown Merino Water Proof Coats, Coats with Capes, Cloaks, and Gaiters, all sewn with strong thread.

LADIES' Best Cashmere Water Proof Cloaks, of different colors, and sewn with strong thread.

COACHMEN'S broad cloth Rain Coats, with Oil Cloth Covers.

BEST White and Black Water Proof Cloth, 60" wide.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow Street, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED by one of the largest SCOTCH WHISKY HOUSES a firm of undoubted Standing to PUSH the SALE of their "GLENLIVET" WHISKY. To an energetic firm, liberal terms will be given. Apply with references to "WHISKY," care of T. B. BROWNE'S Advertising Offices, 163, Queen Victoria Street, London, England.

FOR SALE.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.

WE have been favored with instructions to SELL to the highest bidder without reserve on the 20th June, 1891.

That commodious DOUBLE STORIED HOUSE, for many years known as the "GREAT NORTHERN and MARBLE ROCKS HOTEL," comprising 12 Bed-rooms, 4 extra rooms, Bath and Dressing Rooms, Verandah, back and front numerous out offices, &c.

The house is a very handsome one, and is especially worth the attention of Princes, Noblemen, and others. It is situated in the healthiest part of the Station.

For further particulars apply to undersigned, where legal documents can be seen.

J. JACKSON & Co.,
Auctioneers, &c., Jabulpore.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes:—
"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE, CERTAIN CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent

60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle Refuse Substitutes.

ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY
ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE, MANGALORE, S. C.
GENERAL DEPOT IN INDIA
For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.

GLOBULES 70 as 6; 150 as. 12; 350 Re. 1-8-0; 700, Rs. 2-8-0
ELECTRIC FLUIDS—2 drams, as. 8; 4 drams, Re 1; 1 oz Re. 1-12-0.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.

FOR PRICE LIST ADDRESS:—
AUG. MULLER, S. J., Manager.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months....................... Rs. 26
Six Months.............................. „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	8 p.c.p.a.	Rs. 960
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	80,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr. ct.	–
National Bank of India	27,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	104

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	800	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	2,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	505
Anglo-Indian	9,316	100	100	4	80
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	501
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	725xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	425
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	990
Connaught Mills	800	500	25	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	630
Coorla Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	490
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	625
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	560
Gordon Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	780
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	66
Howard and Bulloughs	1,600	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	11,800	250	250	10	235
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	660	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	555
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold	8,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	200
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	995
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	325
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,265
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,630
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. c.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	675
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	400
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,155
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	80	1,370
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	505
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	280
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	465
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	740
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,090
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	801
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Central India	3,758	500	500	35	1,125
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	506

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock, Ashdown	1,000	200	150	7½	182½x
Back Bay Baths	300	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	15,000	160	160	12	92
Bapty Bros.	16,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	1,000
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,600
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	900
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	177½
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	–	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26¼	327
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	100
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51dx
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	–	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	415
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	–	48
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	–	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	880xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	91
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17½
Western India Flour	–	–	–	–	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,10
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	–	£18	–	do.	421

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-3-6
Carolas	„ 225
Maxican Dollars	„ 223
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 274
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	„ 106-10
Gold Leaf	„ 22-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 22-13
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-12
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-10
Pekin do	„ 22-7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	107½
Four-and-a-half per cent	108
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	109
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	222
Port Trust Bonds	103-8

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks ..	On demand	1s. 4 15-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4⅞d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight	1s. 5 1-16d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 5 3-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 5 5-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do. do.	1s. 5 5-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 5 5-16d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 5 3-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 5 11-32d.
France	3 Do. do.	1·81
Do.	6 Do. do.	1·82½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days' do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	99½
China	60 days' do.	219

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Polo on the Maidan, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The steamer Clan Macdonald arrived yesterday from Glasgow.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Sophia Joakim (barque), for Calcutta ; Teheran (s), China ; and Khalif (s), Dunkirk.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 5 o'clock.

SOROSIS.—A business meeting of the Bombay Sorosis Club will be held to-morrow, at 4 p.m.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club (weather permitting), at and after dinner on Saturday.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. Harry Clark, residing at Wodehouse Road, has reported to the police the theft of a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 80, from a table in his room.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Whitefield and Knight Errant entered and the s. s. Bretwalda left the dock on Wednesday and the s. s. Lansdowne Tower entered it yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The Egglestone Abbey, Thorntondale, Muriel, and Clan Macdonald entered ; and the s. s. Bedouin left the dock yesterday. The s. s. Surat also entered it on Wednesday.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Govind Ramchunder, living at Chumna Butcher Street, reports to the police that his house was broken into during his absence from home on Wednesday last, and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 40, stolen from a box in his room.

A CHILD ROBBED.—Anarkhan Mahomed Noor, living at Nishanpada Cross Lane, reports to the police that whilst his son Dalalkhan Anarkhan, aged four years, was playing on the road near his house, on Wednesday last, somebody stole from the child a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 4, and ran away.

ST. THEREZA'S CHAPEL, GIRGAUM.—On Sunday, the 21st instant, being the third centenary of St. Aloysius of Gonzaga, the patron of youth, there will be a solemn High Mass at 6 a. m. The mass chosen for the occasion is "Haydn's Imperial" which will be sung by St. Thereza's choir, with full orchestra. The devotions will be terminated on the same evening by a sermon, the act of consecration and solemn benediction at 5-30.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Quadrille	St. Patrick's	Laurent.
Overture	The Beautiful Galatea	Suppe.
Valse	See-Saw	Crowe.
Song	The Chorister	Sullivan.
Fantasia	Un Jour d ete en Norvege	Willmers.
Polka	Bonnie Chance	Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LOST PROPERTY.—Mr. M. A. Cowela, residing at Wodehouse Road, has reported to the police that be dropped a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 120, somewhere between the Parsee Sanitarium and the Colaba Railway Station, on Tuesday last.—Bhagwandeen Ramdeen, a Purdasee, residing at Khetwadi, has also reported that he dropped from his coat-pocket three gold rings, valued at Rs. 40, and Rs. 3 in cash, somewhere between his residence and Koombarwada 3rd Lane, on the night of the 16th inst.

A LONG REGISTER OF CRIME.—Jaitha Ramjee, against whom seven previous convictions were proved, was yesterday brought before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Courts, charged with being in possession of two pairs of shoes reasonably suspected to have been stolen. The prisoner was arrested on Wednesday night by a policeman, on Bholeshwar Road, his notorious character incurring the suspicions of the sepoy. Jaitha's plea of defence was that he found the shoes on the road, which seemed very improbable to the mind of the Magistrate, who passed a sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A FIT OF PASSION.—Mashalla, a Persian woman, aged 22 years, was yesterday placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Inspector Nolan, charged with attempting suicide on the night of the 13th instant by stabbing herself with a penknife. Her husband, Sayed Mahomed Ali ... Fayaz, said his wife and her maid-servant, Zaffran, a Seedee woman, had a quarrel at half-past eleven on the night in question. The maid-servant made use of most offensive language towards her mistress, which threw the latter into a passion. Sayed in vain attempted to pacify his wife, who desired him to leave her alone, as she "would go for the servant." On his refusing to allow her satisfaction, she struck herself twice below the breast with the knife and screamed. The weapon was immediately wrenched from her grasp by her husband, who placed her in a conveyance and took her to hospital, where her injuries were pronounced not serious. Mashalla said she was very much put out at the time by the manner in which the servant spoke to her, and she did not know what she was doing. On promising not to act in this manner again, she was made over to her husband.

THE CHARGE OF ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—This case, in which Mr. James Ingle, employed as a measurer in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, is charged by Mr. Cornelius Rozario, a retired Government apothecary, with committing adultery with his wife, Mrs. Caroline Rozario, and enticing her away with criminal intent, was resumed yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate ; Mr. Allan Turner appearing for the prosecution and Lord Colin Campbell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Wilkin, for the defence. Dr. Laugley stated that Mrs. Rozario received instructions from him with regard to the treatment of the defendant's carbuncles. In Dr. Langley's opinion the defendant was not physically fit to commit the offence of adultery in Khandalla, and on seeing him after his return to Bombay he was desperately weak. The learned counsel for the defence intimating that he would address his Worship at length on behalf of his client, the proceedings were adjourned until 4 p.m. this afternoon.

"TRUMPED-UP."—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Constable Parker charged Mahomed Kassum, a notorious character, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a silver neck ornament, valued at Rs. 5, from a Mahomedan girl, aged 3 years. On Wednesday last whilst the girl was playing in the street in front of her house, the accused forcibly took the ornament from her neck. The child raised an alarm, which brought her father, Bandu Jamin, and some others on the scene. The accused was arrested and handed over to the police. Being searched the silver ornament was found concealed under his jacket. The accused denied the charge and stated that it was trumped up against him by the complainant. He added that whilst he was passing along the street he saw another Mahomedan removing the ornament from the child's neck, but as the child raised an alarm, the thief ran away, throwing the ornament on the ground. He picked up the ornament and was enquiring about the child's father, when several Mahomedans came up and assaulted him most unmercifully with thick clubs, inflicting on his head a deep wound, which he showed to his Worship. Three previous convictions were produced, which the accused denied. The complainant denied having assaulted the accused and added that he (the accused) had fallen from a tree on Tuesday last which caused the injury to his head. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his wound was dressed. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ANTICIPATING Tuesday's debate on the subject of Manipuri the London correspondent of a Birmingham paper writes :—"Desperately avaricious of political capital and hungering and thirsting after place, Gladstonians view with gloom the impossibility of taking sides with the Manipuri ruffians against the British Government. The correspondence published forbids it. But they are not as men without hope. A sardonic ingenuity has developed a new avenue of attack. As they cannot, on the face of things, censure the Government of India for behaving discourteously towards that model of treacherous scoundrelism, the Senaputti, they are seriously thinking of turning round the other way, and basing their attack on the lack of adequately stern measures against the conspirators. No vulgar prejudices will be permitted to stand in their way. They are ready to take either side provided it affords them a weapon against the Government. They are ready with equal facility to appeal either to the sentimental susceptibilities of the Senaputti or to the mangled remains of our murdered countrymen. Hence their newspaper posters boom the announcement, 'How Mr. Quinton was sent to his fate.'"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s.s. Khalif, 1,475 tons, Captain T. Pole, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Teheran, 1,634 tons, Captain V. W. Hall, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE British s.s. Nedjed, 1,692 tons, Captain A Newey, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Clan Line s.s. Clan Macdonald, 1,716 tons, Captain W. J. Rule, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mr. Naylor as cabin passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Veera	1536	Forth	A	W& A Graham & Co
„ C.Macdonald	1716	Rule	A	F Muir & Co
„ Ebro	1591	Morgan	B	F Muir & Co
„ Taif	878	Hannah	C	HajeeCassum Joosub
„ L. Abbey	1570	Cooper	D	W& A Graham & Co
„ Cy. of Dundee	2612	Halley	E	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Oriental	939	Forbes	F	B I S N Co
I G S Magdala	..		G	Indian Marine
S.S. Cyril	1545	Taylor	H J	
„ Springfield	1457	Robson	K	W& A Graham & Co
„ Surat			L	Shepherd & Co
„ Langstone	1 15	Thompson	M	W& A Graham & Co
„ Strathclyde	2151	White	N	W& A Graham & Co
„ Muriel	1564	Vasey	O	M Mackenzie & Co
„ Khalif	1495	Pole	P	K Nixon & Co
„ Swainby	1763	Greene	Q	F Muir & Co
„ Castle Eden	1555	Shadwick	30 tons crane	W&A Graham & Co
„ Thorntondale	1398	Hick	Alongside.	
„ Egglestone Abbey	1567	Vyoyan	do.	

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
SS. Kaiser-i-Hind	2385	Atkinson	1	P & O S N Co.
„ Thames	2102	Seaton	2	P & O S N Co.
„ D. Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni
„ Amana	2049	Kilgour	4	K Nixon & Co
„ Teheran	1648	Hall	5	P & O S N Co
„ A. Prince	1443	Wilburn	6	W& A Graham & Co
„ Thisbe	1848	Costanso	7	J Janni.
„ M. Anning	1349	Partridge	8	W& A Graham & Co
„ Lycia	2116	Jones	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Rhenfels	1773	Weber	10	Glade & Co
„ Whitefield	1560	Dalziel	11	Ernsthausen & Co
„ P. Garfield	1289	Cartmer	12	W& A Graham & Co
„ Knight of St. George	2999	Bevis	13	K Nixon & Co
„ L. Tower	2071	Stewart	15	F Muir & Co
„ Lincolnshire	1741	Burgess	16	R. Somanji.
„ Kt. Errant	2210	Mathews	17	K Nixon & Co
„ Accomac	1629	Chambers	Alongside	The Captain.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Karagola .... 598 ...... Tice......... B I S N Co.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Clan Macdonald (s)	Rule	Glasgow, May 10.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Sophia Joakim (bq)	Nacoda	Calcutta.
	Teheran (s)	Hall	China.
	Khalif (s)	Pole	Dunkirk.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer County of York, for Marseilles.
„ Nedjed, for Antwerp and Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
14 Loango s .... Carruthers .. Liverpool, April 17.
Kentigern s .... Henderson .. Amsterdam, Feb 16.
Saint Fillans s ..... Fitzgerald .. North Shields, April 17.

DEPARTURES.

June 14.—Steamers Pundua and Culna.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.
16 Nuddea s .... Negapatam.
Clan Gordon s .... Bimlipatam.
Himalaya s .... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Graham s.—7 Packages trunks, Hajee Ebrahim Bros.
Werneth Hall s—20 packages soap, Bhaisett and Co.
Persia s—20 barrels lubricating oil, Noorie Mitchell and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Bombay s—31 bales printing papers, Javaji Dadajee ; 37 cases writing paper, The "Times of India" ; 2 cases writing paper, and 3 cases stores, &c, Dinshaw Burjorjee. 20 cases ham, and cheese, A. N. and C. S. Co-operative Society ; 13 cases anniline dye, Durst and Co ; 12 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, Jamsetjee Framji ; 6 bales printing papers, G. Claridge and Co ; 4 packages clocks, Pandurang and Co ; 6 cases cheese, H. Mahomed Ali.

Ebro s—6 cases earthen ware, N Cumroodin ; 10 cases confectionery, Eduljee and Bros ; 11 bales printing paper, G Claridge and Co ; 100 drums linsed oil, Wilkinson Heywood and Clark.

Chatfield s—13 cases varnish, T M Tazkhan.

Adowa s—6 packages writing ink, C A Rahim Bros.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—4 cases books and stationery, Thacker and Co ; 6 cases musical instruments, S Rose and Co ; 174 packages provisions, &c, Treacher and Co ; 2 cases books, &c, Bombay Tract and Book Society ; 2 cases books, and 9 cases printing machine, The Bombay Circulating Library ; 5 cases books, Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon : 4 packages time-pieces and clocks, A C Pandurung and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—20 cases lanterns, C Nanjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—61 packages glassware, and 6 packages earthenware, C Nanjee ; 20 cases glassware, H J Veerjee and Co ; 156 cases glassware, and 11 cases earthenware, J Runmell ; 25 cases playing cards, and 3 cases haberdashery, H S Habib ; 10 cases writing papers, Ewart Latham and Co ; 18 cases glassware, D Dewraj ; 143 cases cases glassware, E Peermahomed.

FROM HULL.

Ebro s—50 cases matches, M S Katruk ; 11 cases printing paper, F A Davur and Sons ; 50 drums linseed, and 85 drums turpentine, S Noorbhoy ; 100 cases matches, A Dawoodbhoy ; 60 cases matches, M H Ahmed.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Dundee s—52 bales wool, Keeka Khoshall ; 27 bales wool, L Chuttoo ; 80 bales wool, J. Khimjee ; 50 bales wool, Doongersy Nagjee ; 55 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 6 cwts ivory, E. Passia and Co. ; 13½ cwts ivory, M. H. A. Adowjee ; 4½ cwts ivory, M. Goolam Mamad ; 17½ cwts. ivory, P. Khoosall ; 6 cwt ivory, Joosub Chand ; 4½ cwt ivory, J. H. A Rhimon ; 4½ cwt ivory, B. Sajeen ; 4 cwt ivory, A Peer Mahomed ; 5 cwts ivory, Peer M. Adamjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Vira s—1 250 cwts rapeseed, Luckimsee Nupoo.
Swainby s—3,612 cwts wheat, E. D. Sasson and Co.
Mary Anning s—1,785 cwts linseed, F. L. Batliboy and Co ; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, J. C. Bushby and Co : 9,000 cwts wheat ; David Sassoon and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Nedjed s—2,001 cwts poppyseed, Lyon and Co ; 655 cwts poppyseed, E Spinner and Co ; 505½ cwts poppyseed, F L Batliboi and Co ; 10,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Arabian Prince s—4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.
Kt Commander s—6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR HULL.

Longstone s—4,003½ cwts. linseed, William Bell and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—1,170 cwts castorseed, Hugo Schwer and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, and 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Egglestone Abbey s—999 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

President Garfield s—2,550 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 3,744 cwts wheat, Stark Winkler and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Abdulla Ally Mahomed and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.
Kt. Errant s—1,500 cwts rapeseed, 10,398 cwts linseed, and 4,260 cwts wheat, Stark Winkler and Co ; 110 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.
St. Enoch s—9,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 10,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,500 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.
Whitefield s—4,000 cwt wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.
Lanthony Abbey s—1,200 cwts wheat, F L Batlibhoy and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Amana s—480 cwts teelseed and 2,840 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.
Idar s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Chelydra s—472 cwts wheat and 450 cwts gingellyseed, Otto Martin.

FOR BREMEN.

Rheinfels s—4,000 cwts wheat, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Castle Eden s—110 bales cotton, A. S. Moodeliar and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Idar s—10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts wheat, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 510 cwts gingellyseed, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Falshaw s—64,000 cwts wheat, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thisbe s—100 bales twist, Tod Durant and Co ; 91 cwts sandlewood, Geraly and Co ; 25 bales twist, the Bombay United S and W Co ; 25 bales twist, The Khatao Makanji S and W Co ; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 25 bales twist, the City of Bombay M Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—3½ cwts ivory, M Dawoodboy ; 288 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 115 bales twist and 23 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 8½ chests opium, J Nowrojee ; 156 chests opium, H Adum Esmall and Co ; 71 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 28 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 44 chests opium, C Ebram ; 25 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 15 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 6 chests opium, P F Talati ; 7 chests opium, F N Postwalla ; 4½ chests opium, J Jewraj ; 30 chests opium, M H Esac Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—27 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 17 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 51 chests opium, C Ebram ; 10 chests opium, P Bunsidhar ; 29 chests opium, and 125 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 47 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon ; 17½ chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 27 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 9 chests opium, R Buldewdas ; 22 chests opium, H Premsook ; 7½ chests opium, Tata and Co ; 18 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 100 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.
Thisbe s—25 bales twist, The City of Bombay M Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—47 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currance and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE.—June 18.
Smurthwaite, Lieut, 3rd Bo L I, off leave, to Satara.
JUNE 19.
Ross, Col, Bengal, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Heneker, Lieut, Bo, Connaught Rangers, on duty, to Aden.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 18.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Lieut-Col, subject to H M's approval :—Indian Staff Corps.—Major F H Forjett.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India extension of leave for the period specified :—Capt R Wapshare, S C, Sqdn Officer, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, six months, medical certificate.

Lieut-Col and Col J Galloway, CB, SC, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance.

The undermentioned Warrant officer is allowed leave of absence in India for six months on private affairs :—Sub-Condr P Phillips, Commissariat Transport Dept.

The following appointment is made :—Capt T P Geoghegan, 3rd Queen's Own Lt Cavy, to be Depy Assist Adjt Genl vice Major F Stevenson, appointed Assist Adjt Genl.

The following Native promotions are made :—16th Bombay Infantry—Subhedar Walji Rama to be Subhedar-Major ; Jamadar Gopi Singh to be Subhedar and Color Havaldar Prasad Sukul to be Jamadar vice Subhedar-Major Narayan, pensioned.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps.—Capt Scott McKenzie is permitted to resign his Commission.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty ;—Surgn-Major E W Young, I M S, Staff Surgn, Poona, for one year.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E Maconochie, C S, to be ex-officio Assist Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Lieut J G Westropp to act as Fourth Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, pending further orders ; and Lieut P Z Cox to act as Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Assist to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, in addition to his own duties as Acting Adjt, Kolhapur Infantry Corps.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Trikamlal Dinanath, Mamlatdar of taluka Viramgam in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt A L B Hughes, 22nd Bo Infy, to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad, in addition to his military duties, during the absence on leave of Col J M Madden, or pending further orders.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Capt Hughes to be a Magistrate of the first class within the limits of the military cantonment of Ahmedabad.

Rao Saheb Maneklal Gordhandas Gunderia, Joint Subordinate Judge of Nasik, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A R Maidment to do duty as Personal Assist to the Inspr-Genl of Police.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Lakshman Krishnaji Nulkar, BA, LLB, to act as second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty, as Subordinate Judge at Nasik during the absence of Rao Saheb Maneklal Gordhandas Gunderia, or pending further orders.

Mr G C Whitworth relinquished charge of the office of District Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh on the 30th ultimo.

Mr Ramanbha Mahipatram has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Dist Court, Ahmedabad, during the absence of Mr Vasudev K Mavlankar on leave, or until further orders.

Mr E C Cox relinquished charge of the office of Personal Assist to the Insp-Genl of Police on the 7th inst.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Khan Bahadur Sorabsha Hormasji, acting Huzur Depy Collector and Magistrate of the first class in the district of Broach, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec. 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Rao Saheb ... and Rao Saheb Govind Wasudeo Kanitkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dahanu on the 24th ultimo.

Rao Saheb Govind Wasudeo Kanitkar and Rao Saheb Vajeram Manibhai Mehta respectively delivered over and received charge of the same Court on the 25th idem.

Mr. Phirozsha Darasha Manekshana has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Assist Judge F P's Courts at Broach, vice Mr Jagannath Madhavram transferred.

A'zam Baburao Yeshwant Nerurkar, acting Head Karkun of taluka Mahad in the district of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt A D Fordyce, 3rd Bo L I, to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, during the absence of Capt A Wapshare on leave or pending further orders, relieving Major H Hay.

His Excellency in Council is further pleased to appoint Captain Fordyce, to be a Magistrate of the first class within the limits of the military cantonment of Deesa, and to invest him with power to try summarily the offences referred to in clause (a) of Sec 260 C P Code, and abetments of and attempts to commit any of the said offences.

Rao Saheb Gangadhar Bhimrao Jambhekar, Mamlatdar of taluka Haliyal in the district of Kanara, is reappointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr M H W Hayward, Magistrate of the second class in the district of Nasik, to be a Visitor of the District Jail at Nasik.

The undermentioned Magistrates of the second class in the district of Belgaum are empowered to pass sentences of whipping :—Rao Saheb Venkatrao Dattatraya ; Rao Saheb Vishnu Pandurang, and A'zam Subrao Mangesh.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surg F Burness, 23th Pioneers, to the Medical charge of the Central Jail at Yeraoda, during the absence of Surg-Major S M Salaman on leave, or till further orders.

Mr H A Hall, Jailor of the Yeraoda Central Jail, is appointed to act as Supt of H M's Common Jail, Bombay, during Mr A G Mackenzie's absence or pending further orders.

Mr. W. Plunkett, acting Huzur Depy Collector, Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in the Belgaum District.

Rao Bahadur Gangadhar Vishnu Limaye relinquished charge of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Thana on the 3rd inst.

Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayen Kher and Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Amrutrao Mankar respectively delivered over and received charge of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ahmednagar on the 2nd inst.

Mr. Byramji Padamji, Registrar of the Small Cause Court, Poona, was granted leave on medical certificate for one month.

Rao Saheb Vyankatesh Damodar Puntambkar, Mamlatdar of taluka Akola in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

A'zam Narayan Vishwanath Nene, sub pro tem. Mahalkari of petha Baramati, taluka Bhimthadi in the district of Poona, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr A M T Jackson, Assist Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Ratnagiri, is invested with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes.

Rao Bahadur Bapuji Mahiput Kharkar, Huzur Depy Collector at Satara, is appointed Magistrate of the second class in that district, and is invested with power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, power to hold inquests, and to take cognizance of offences upon complaint and upon police reports &c.

A'zam Mahadeo Ramchandra Potnis, Head Karkun of taluka Dindori in the district of Nasik, is appointed a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr. Madhavlal Harilal Desai, B A, to be Principal, Ahmedabad Training College, vice Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram Nilkant, C I E, deceased ; Rao Saheb Hiralal Narotamdas Dalal B A, to be Head Master, Nadiad High School, vice Mr Desai ; Rao Saheb Chhabilram Dowlatram Dixit to be Depy Educational Inspr, Kaira, vice Mr. Dalal ; and Mr Fazal Manji Khimjiani, B A, to be Depy Educational Inspr, Broach, vice Mr. Dixit.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J A McIver to act as Forest Settlement Officer in the Thana District for the purpose set forth in Sec 4, clause (c), and Sec 34 of the said Act, and in respect of all lands in the said district up to this date notified as proposed Reserved Forests under Sec 4, or as Reserved Forests under Sec 34, which have not since been disforested under Sec 26 and in respect of which the inquiry into rights contemplated by clause (c) of Sec 4 of the said Act has not yet been made.

Under Sec 16 of the said Act H E the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the Collector of Thana to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said Forest Settlement Officer under Secs 10, 11, 14 or 15 of the said Act.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the inquiry and record in respect of the Protected Forests of the said district shall be made and prepared by the said Forest Settlement Officer in the same manner and subject to the same provisions and right of appeal as in the case of Reserved Forests.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W S Turnbull to act as Supt of Konkan Revenue Survey during the absence of Col C W Godfrey, or pending further orders.

H. E. the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the Collector of Nasik to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said Forest Settlement officers under Secs. 10, 11, 14 or 15 of the said Act.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the inquiry and record in respect of the Portected Forests of the said talukas shall be made and prepared by the said Forest Settlement Officers in the same manner and subject to the same provisions and right of appeal as in the case of Reserved Forests.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. F. Mathieson to be Assist Supt. (1st grade), Gujarat Revenue Survey.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surgn Jamshedji Pochaji Pocha is appointed as a temporary measure to the Medical charge of the Deccan Gang vice Assist Surgn G M Dixon, transferred.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr N B Divatia, C S, Assist Collector, Bijapur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and ten days.

Mr A P Young, Assist Supt, Konkan Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions in the Engineering Establishment:—Mr. A. E. Hight, Exe Engr, 4th grade, reversion; Khan Saheb P H Patuck, Exe Engr, 4th grade, temporary rank, reversion ; Rao Saheb G V Gayatonde, Assist Engr, 1st grade, reversion ; Mr H F Beale, Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary rank, promotion ; Mr H F Beale, Assist Engr, 1st grade, reversion ; and Mr H F Beale, Exe Engr, 4th grade, temporary rank, promotion.

The furlough on medical certificate granted to Mr C R John, Assist Engr, 1st grade, is extended by six months.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS &c.

BY H. M.'s HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Vinayak Harishankar Pradhan, B A, LL B, as a Vakil of the High Court ; and Mr Vishwanath Raghunath Kolatkar a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Satara District ; and to admit Mr Raghunath Bhikaji Gogte, B A, LL B, as a Vakil of the High Court.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Central Division.

A'zam Vishwanath Janardhan Karandikar, Mahalkari of Nawapur, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Chopda.

Southern Division.

A'zam Annaji Wasudeva, Mahalkar of Bilgi in the Bijapur District, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Bankapur in the Dharwar District.

A'zam Bapuji Vinayak Khare, Mahalkari of Nargund in the Dharwar District, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Navalgund.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 9th June.

The annual course of revolver practice for Departmental, Honorary Commissioned, Warrant, and Non-Commissioned Officers :—Target—3rd Class ; size 4 feet by 4 feet, without figure—Bull's-eye—8 inches in diameter ; Inner—16 inches in diameter ; Magpie—24 inches in diameter ; Outer—Remainder of target ; and Hits—The points will be Bull's-eye 5 ; Inner, 4 ; Magpie 3 ; Outer, 2.

The Commander-in-Chief in India ... Infantry—Major V. A. Schalch, 2nd in Command, 11th Bengal Infy, to be Offg Comdt, with effect from date of joining vice Palmer on leave.

18th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut H M Halliday, Supernumerary on the establishment, 4th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Stevenson deceased. 33rd Punjab Infantry.—Lieut H King, Wing Officer to be Quartermaster, 40th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut T McKay, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :—

2nd Lieut R E A LeMottee, Royal Artillery, 2nd Lieuts C L Gregory and A E S Heard, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

The undermentioned officer has passed the Parvatiya (Colloquial) language at Lansdowne :—Major H S Wheatley, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Regiment.

The undermentioned officer has passed the Lower Standard examination in Pashtu :—Lieut W H Fasken, 11th Bengal Lancers.

Lieut W S Mardall, 17th Bengal Cavy, will attend the garrison class at Dalhousie.

The undermentoned officers are granted leave to England :—2nd Bttalion Highland L Infy—Major E Spencer for twelve months on medical certificate. 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles.—2nd Lieut G T C Carter, for six months, on medical certificate. Medical Staff.—Surgn Major A A Macrobin, M B, for three months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—9th Bengal Lancers.—Capt H L Dawson, to Kashmir for four months on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps. 14th Bengal Lancers,—Capt L S Peyton in India, on private affairs for four months, under the leave Rules for the Staff Corps; Capt C H Weller to Kashmir on private affairs, for four months, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

The undermentioned medical warrant officer is granted leave of absence :—Sub-Assist Apothecary W T White, for 92 days, to Darjeeling, on medical certificate in extension of leave.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

48-91—Little, S F and N—Hormusjee Furdoonjee Divecha vs Mancherjee Furdoonjee Divecha and others—Roughton and B—For consent decree.

664-90—Tyebjee and D—Vithuldas Purbhoodas vs The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—Conroy and B.

145-88—J C Cama—Buchoobai vs. Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and others—M D and J, P G and S, C B and Co, and M E and H.

316-87—Pestonji and R—Hormusjee Cursetji Dubash and another vs Buchoobai and others—J C Cama, L, S, F and N, P G and S, and M D and J.

551-90—Little, S and N—Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpal vs Damodhur Khimjee—Crawford, B B and B.

632-90—Ardesir, H and D—Janmahomed Hajee Ebrahim Joosub and another vs Sayaju Assana—Janardhun and A.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

453-89—Conroy and B—Hajee Abdool Rahiman Hajee Allarakhia vs Hajee Nurmahomed Hajee Tarmahomed and others—Payne, G and S

Defended New Long Causes.

112-91—Tyabjee and D—Joshee Hurry Ruttonsey vs Tookaram Ramjee and another. In person.

116-91—Wadia and G—Meherbai vs Cooverjee Cawasjee and another—Pestonjee, R and K.

136-91—Payne, G and S—Bhanjee Damjee vs Hirjee Mitha—T A Bland.

153-91—Chalk, W and S—Rowjee Purushram Acharya and others vs Keshow Kushaba Acharya and others—Craigie, L and O.

77-91—Little, S F, and N—Ransordas Vithuldas vs Gunputram Hemraj and others—Mulji B B.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can be accepted only via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at sender's risk.

Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili :—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Telegrams for Caleira and Copiapo in Chili can be accepted at sender's risk.

Line Bangkok-Saigon right.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond the Indian frontier.

From 1st July and until further orders, the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be increased to rupees two, annas fourteen—half rupees five, annas twelve ; via Suez and Teheran four annas less ; via Turkey, two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma.

Complete revised tariff to Europe and all other places will be published in the Telegraph Guide, which should reach before the 1st July.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 18TH OF JUNE, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·643	W	4	107·0	86·1	33	..	0·78	—0·08
Agra	29·668	S W	7	109·0	82·9	28	..	1·65	57
Cawnpore	29·649	N W	6	109·1	84·5	31	..	0·10	..
Allahabad	29·626	W S W	5	110·4	81·6	42	..	0·35	—1·22
Jhansi	29·653	N W	3	110·0	88·6	25	..	0·05	—1·50
Jacobabad	29·639	E S E	3	108·4	79·7	36	..	..	..
Karachi	29·715	W S W	20	92·0	79·2	79	..	0·01	—0·03
Ajmere	29·722	W	11	102·8	83·0	54	..	0·10	—0·38
Deesa	29·758	N	15	104·9	78·7	58	..	..	—0·36
Rajkote	29·789	WNW	15	103·9	76·6	79	..	..	—1·15
Veraval	29·795	W	7	88·8	78·8	81	..	..	..
Neemuch	29·729	W S W	12	100·8	78·6	49	..	..	—1·02
Indore	29·736	W	6	100·1	75·8	41	..	0·05	—3·67
Saugor	29·675	W	4	104·4	79·1	23	..	0·74	—1·18
Jubbulpur	29·683	WN W	2	104·0	77·1	27	..	1·83	—3·43
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	29·761	W	12	103·7	83·3	48	..	0·45	—2·46
Raipur	29·637	S W	7	110·3	84·5	22	..	0·17	—4·53
Nagpoor	29·650	N W	9	110·8	83·8	28	..	..	—5·25
Amraoti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	29·729	N W	11	106·8	84·3	39	..	..	—2·57
Surat	29·814	S W	L	96·1	80·0	68	..	..	—1·98
Malegaon	29·756	N W	11	102·4	74·2	47	..	..	—3·04
Bombay	29·817	N W	10	91·8	83·0	65	..	0·35	—8·26
Poona (Yeraoda)	29·812	W NW	12	100·4	73·9	55	..	..	—2·68
Sholapore	29·800	W S W	10	105·8	80·9	46	..	0·04	—3·80
Ratnagiri	29·844	N	10	92·9	81·3	63	..	0·45	—18·10
Belgaum	29·859	Calm	3	89·8	70·2	83	..	0·01	—4·31
Goa	29·868	S S W	2	89·0	83·0	79	0·80	2·68	..
Karwar	29·841	N	2	88·7	73·8	93	1·06	4·36	—30·24
Mangalore	29·852	Calm	3	85·8	76·4	82	0·15	19·33	—5·13
Calicut	29·842	Calm	7	81·8	72·6	85	1·51	21·25	—0·93
Cochin	29·851	N E	M	88·8	73·6	83	0·46	14·67	—3·52
Bangalore	29·853	WSW	2	88·2	67·9	82	0·30	8·37	+6·30
Secunderabad	29·761	WSW	8	106·8	82·2	65	..	0·10	—2·31
Masuliptm.	29·732	Calm	10	111·2	81·5	87	0·01	2·49	—0·18
Bellary	29·789	W	10	101·0	73·3	69	0·03	0·18	—0·19
Cuddapah	29·782	WN W	..	106·8	81·0	62	0·02	0·74	—1·22
Madras	29·761	S	18	..	80·0	82	..	..	..
Coimbatore	29·877	S E	5	88·7	68·8	80	..	..	..
Trichinopely	29·783	W S W	9	102·2	78·3	63	..	0·05	—0·54
Negapatam	29·769	SW	4	93·6	75·8	77	..	0·08	—0·85
Colombo, (17th June).	29·872	S SW	16	81·4	77·0	80	0·06	5·43	—0·66

Bombay local rainfall (17th) E. G. H=0·00 (0·08) ; G. T. H. =0·00 (0·09) ; C. P.=0·00 (0·35).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of one or two unimportant local falls, the barometer has risen over the whole country. The rise has been rapid in the Punjab, the Indus Valley, Rajputana, and also at Jhansi, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Secunderabad, Coimbatore, and Masulipatam, brisk at Agra, Cawnpore, Karachi, Rajkot, Karwar, Khandwa and Cuddapah, and moderate in other districts. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and in the neighbourhood of Allahabad, and are highest in Ceylon and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate everywhere. The barometer reads above the normal almost everywhere except on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore, and the extreme south of the Peninsula where there is a slight deficiency. Winds are north-easterly at Cochin and southerly at Madras. Over Sind they have a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while elsewhere they are mostly from the south-west and north-west. The force has been strong at Karachi, Deesa, Rajkot and Madras. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles per hour at Rajkot, 18 at Poona, 16 at Akola and Secunderabad, 14 at Nagpur, and 12 at Deesa, Karachi and Malegaon. The maximum temperature is 1° to 4° below the normal at Madras, Negapatam, Karachi and Jacobabad and is excessive elsewhere. The excess is about 13° at Nagpur, 12° at Sholapur, 10° at Belgaum and Akola, and 9° at Jubulpore and Malegaon. The highest maximum was 111° at Masulipatam. Nights are cool at most stations in the Madras Presidency and also at Cochin, Karwar, Malegaon, Rajkot, Deesa, Karachi, Jacobabad, Agra, Allahabad. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Bangalore (68°). Humidity has increased largely at Madras, Cuddapah, Bellary, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Karwar, Belgaum and Rajkot, and slightly at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Veraval, Raipur, Nagpur, Sholapur, Bangalore, and Negapatam. The skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, Berar, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar coast, and also at Nagpur, Veraval and Karachi. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Calicut (1·51") and Karwar (1·06"), and Goa, Mangalore, Cochin and Mysore have received moderate showers. At Masulipatam, Bellary, and Cuddapah also there have been light showers. The barometric depression noticed off the Malabar Coast has disappeared. The baric gradient between Cochin and Karwar is very weak : hence only light showers are probable there. Conditions to the northwards of Karwar as far as Bombay have improved somewhat and the gradient is now nearly one-third its average strength. There is, therefore some probability of light to moderate showers on that part of the West Coast with the next 24 hours. The S. S. "Falshaw," which left Aden on the 9th, experienced light easterly winds, and fine weather up to lat. 13° 7' N., long. 50° 8' E., at noon on the 10th ; thence to lat. 13° 38' N, long. 53° 43' E., at noon on the 11th, light to fresh south-westerly winds, increasing sea and fine ; to lat. 15° 5' N., long 65° 23' E., at noon on the 14th, fresh to strong south-west winds, cloudy to overcast sky and squally with heavy showers of rain at midnight of the 13th, at 4 a.m. of the 14th ; to arrival in port on the 16th light westerly winds and fine weather.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

The pressure has increased everywhere ; rapidly over the Punjab and Upper Sind, briskly in Northern India, and generally moderate over Burma and the Peninsula. Distribution is unchanged, except that the gradient is slighter. Winds are variable in the west coast, northerly over the Punjab, but the directions are little changed elsewhere. The force is strong at the head of the Bay and Sind, moderate or fresh elsewhere. The temperature has risen in the North-West and Central India, and fallen in the Carnatic. The mean temperature is below the normal in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana ; above in all other Provinces, and largely so in the Central Provinces. The highest maximum is 11 degrees at Masulipatam. Rain has fallen in Lower Burma, Assam, East and North Bengal, Malabar, and a few places in the Carnatic. Amounts are nowhere heavy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 17th June, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·708
Temperature of the Air	86·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	74·4
Relative humidity of Air	·663
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	91·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	83·0
General Directions of Wind*	WNW, NW, WNW, NW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	258
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·35
„ „ year	0·55
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th June	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

AMONGST the latest victims of the influenza epidemic are Lord Claud Hamilton and Mr. Montagu Williams. In Lord Claud's case the influenza is complicated by indications of lung congestion.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 18.

ALTHOUGH many days overdue, the rains have not yet set in, and some anxiety is beginning to be felt at their continued absence. Business meantime is very quiet, excepting in Wheat, which has latterly been active and advancing in view of the holding off of the S.-W. Monsoon, and possibly unfavourable harvest prospects. Cotton has been very quiet, but with more doing for export than for local consumption. Seeds have been taken to a moderate extent in a steady Market, and Linseed has advanced in value. Exchange has been firm, with an upward tendency, and rates are this evening, 3-32d. higher for Bank Bills and 1-16d. for Private Paper than they ruled last Thursday. Money has become still easier, and the Bank of Bombay rate now stands at 3 per cent. Government Paper has advanced ⅞ per cent. in Fours. Freights are dull and declining. There is little fresh business doing in Imports, especially in the arrival branch, pending the burst of the Monsoon, and prices generally are lower.

MONEY.—With the virtual close of the more active shipping season and the absence of demand for Money in other directions, the unusual ease which has so remarkably characterised the market this year has naturally become still more apparent; and the addition of some 41½ lakhs to the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance during the past week, as disclosed by the Return issued on Monday, was no more than might have been looked for, although no change was made in the Bank's rates of interest and discount at the board meeting last week. It was noticeable that all the items in the Return which go to indicate the position of the trade demand pointed to its contraction, a decrease of over 6¼ lakhs in Loans, and of nearly 7 lakhs in Bills Discounted, having been added to an accession of 19 lakhs to Private Deposits, the total falling-off having been represented by over 32¼ lakhs, the Cash Balance having been further helped by an increase in Government Deposits. Under these circumstances, the directors of the Bank have reduced their rates by one per cent. this afternoon, and the minimum now stands at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE was steady in tone all last mail day, with rates unaltered from those given in our last weekly report, but with very little business passing in either direction, forward quotations having been also unchanged. On Saturday morning the market opened with a steady feeling, which it retained all day, at 1s. 4 27-32d for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, which were Friday's closing rates. The usual Saturday dulness in business prevailed, however, and nothing of importance transpired either way. The tone was steady on Monday with a slightly firmer tendency in the market, though with no quotable change in rates. Three months' sight Credits were saleable for two mails at 1s. 5 3-32d., and Telegraphic was done in more than one direction at 1s. 4 13-16d., but very little actual business transpired. The market opened with a firm feeling on Tuesday at 1s. 4⅞d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits; and though business was extremely quiet, a decided firmness in rates continued, Banks having been willing sellers of Telegraphic at 1s. 4 13-16d.; while 1s. 5⅛d. became the best rate for ready Merchants' Bills. Yesterday the market was very steady all day at Tuesday's rates, but with very little business passing. Some Bank Telegraphic was done at 1s. 4 27-32d., but nothing over 1s. 4⅞d. for Demand. To-day the market opened firm at 1s. 4 29 32d. for Bank Demand, and afterwards advanced to 1s. 4 15-16d., at which rate some business was done, and at 1s. 4 29 32d., for Wire Transfer. Private Bills have been scarce at 1s. 5 5-32d. for this and possibly the next mail, for three months' sight Credits, and at [illegible] July delivery. Closing ready rates were as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand			......1s. 4 15-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic Transfer			...1s. 4⅞d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight			........1s. 5 1-16d.	"
Do.	4	do.	...1s. 5 3-32d.	"
Do.	6	do.	...1s. 5 5-32d.	"
Credits	3	do.	...1s. 5 5-32d.	"
Do.	6	do.	...1s. 5 5-16d.	"
Documents	3	do.	...1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Do.	6	do.	...1s. 5 11-32d.	"
Francs	3	do.	...181	"
Do.	6	do.	...182¼	"

The usual weekly official returns relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 17th June, 1891.........	Rs.	1,01,04,000
Silver received during the week................	"	19,000
	Rs.	1,01,23,000
New coin paid during the week..................	"	11,01,000
	Rs.	90,22,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	"	41,000
	Rs.	90,63,000
Last week	"	1,01,21,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet as to business last Friday; but a further advance in rates for Fours took place, 106 13-16 having been quoted for cash; 106⅞ for the coming settlement; and 106 7-16 for the July Account; and before closing another 1-16 per cent. higher was named; with buyers for Money at the advance. On Saturday Fours continued their upward movement, and early in the day, rates advanced to 106 15-16 for cash; 106 13-16 for the coming settlement; and 106⅝ for the July Account in an active market, a further advance of 1-16 per cent. at 107, for Money, having been established by the close. On Monday the market continued on the rise, and a further advance, say of ⅛ per cent. was established in Fours, with a strong feeling, closing quotations having been 107⅛ for Money; 107 for the next settlement; and 106⅞ for the 30th July account. The market was active and advancing on Tuesday, and some purchases both for Money and Account were made for Bank account. On the opening of the market something was booked for the coming settlement at 107¼; but this was not repeated, and closing rates were 107⅜ for Money; 107 3 16 for the 30th instant; and 107 1-16 for the end of July. Yesterday the feeling was weak, and at one time 1-16 per cent. of the late advance in Fours was lost; but towards the close there was a rally, and Tuesday's final rates were again quoted both for Money and Account. To-day there has been a further rise of about ¼ per cent. in Fours, in presence of the reduction of the Bank of Bombay rate, the market closing steady at the advance. Final rates were 107⅝ for money; 107¼ for the next settlement; and 107 5-16 for the 30th July. The rate for 4½ per cents. has been put up to 108 nominal.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ¼ per cent. higher at 109. Port Trust Bonds are unaltered at 103½.

SHARES have again been a quiet market, and what movement there has been on the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip has been about as often in buyers' as in sellers' favour. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday, we note an advance of Rs. 10 in Central India Mill share; of Rs. 5 each in Britannia, Jamshed, Imperial, Hindostan, Colaba Land and Mill, and Bombay Cotton; and of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit and Leopold. On the other hand, there has been a decline of Rs 10 in Framji Petit, Alliance, Swadeshi, and Ripon; of Rs. 20 in Western India; of Rs. 5 in Queen and City of Bombay; and of Rs. 2½ in Howard and Bullough. In Presses, Mofussil are Rs. 5 down; and Prince of Wales are Rs. 5 higher. In Miscellaneous Shares Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher for the first issue; Kemp and Co. are Rs. 12 up; Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The absence of rain has put a complete stop to indent and forward business on *Grey Goods*; and any offers which up-country buyers now make are generally two to four annas below current rates. Stocks are increasing, and holders feel considerable anxiety as to the future. *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red,* and *Printed Goods* are very quiet, and with few buyers in the market; but rates are nominally unchanged. With the exception of a lot of *Chudders* taken for Calcutta, no wholesale transactions in *Local Goods* have been reported this week, and rates have ruled in buyers' favour. The Clearances from the bazaar during the week are put down at 2,300 packages of *Imported Goods*, and 1,000 bales of *Local Yarns.* Only a small business has transpired in *Imported Twist* in a quiet market, and with prices quite unchanged. Advices from China give the Sales of *Local Spinnings* for the week ending on last Monday at 3,000 bales, with Exchange the same as before, *viz.*, Rs. 222 per 100 dollars, and China buyers here are completely paralysed. Spinners are very anxious sellers, but they find few genuine buyers. Some lots, however, have changed hands in the bazaar at very low rates, a decline of about ⅛ to 3-16 annas per lb. having been accepted for some of the parcels sold. About 4,000 bales have changed hands during the week, and the market closed quiet this evening at the following official quotations :—

Twist...	...No. 6s Mule,	As.	4¼	to	4½	per lb.
" ...	... " 8s	"	4½	"	4¾	"
" ...	... " 10s	"	4¾	"	5¼	"
" ...	... " 12s	"	4¾	"	5½	"
" ...	... " 16s	"	5¼	"	6	"
" ...	... " 20s	"	5¾	"	6¼	"
" ...	... " 24s	"	6¼	"	6¾	"
" ...	... " 30s	"	6¾	"	7½	"
" ...	... " 40s	"	8¼	"	9	"

METALS.—A large business has been done during the past week in *Copper* in a firm market, but with prices quite unchanged. *Yellow Metal* has been dealt in to a moderate extent, and prices have given way 4 annas per cwt.; but the market is steady at the decline. *Iron* has been in but small request, and prices have declined 4 to 12 annas in a quiet market.

COAL has been quiet and weak with little or no forward enquiry even at present low quotations. Beyond a few small parcels of Powell's Duffryn ready in harbour, at Rs. 14¾ per ton, and 1,000 tons of Davison's West Hartley on the Bunder at Rs. 14 per ton, no fresh business to speak of has transpired, and the market closed with a dull feeling at the following rates :—

Powell's Duffryn per ton ready	Rs.14¾	Rs.15¼	forward
Davison's West Hartley	14	" 14¼	"
Welsh Hartley	12	" 12¼	"
South Yorkshire	13	" 13¼	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON has been a quiet market throughout the week, a moderate business having been passing on last mail day and on Saturday, but with much less doing since: and a feature of the week has been the entire abstention of the Mills from buying on Monday and Tuesday, the little business done on those days having been for export. The purchases by local spinners during the week have aggregated about 3,500 bales, consisting of Bhownugger, Julgaum, and other Oomra kinds, Broach, Bengals, and Veerumgaum Ginned; while for export, some 5,000 bales have been taken of Dharwar, Bengals, Broach, Bhownugger and Oomra descriptions. The market closed quiet this evening, with prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the present season's crops during the past week have been 43,200 bales, against 47,300 bales to hand in the preceding week, and 36,600 bales arrived in the corresponding week last year; and the falling off in Receipts this season, compared with those of 1889-90 is now less than it was last week, at 232,700 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz. :—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs. 157	=3 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 143	=3 3-16d.
Do. Good	" 135	=3d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 168	=3 11-16d.
Do. Good	" 158	=3½d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 156	=3 7-16d.
Do. Good	" 149	=3 5-16d.
Broach, Fine	" 191	=4 3-16d.
Do. Good	" 178	=3 29-32d.
Belatee, Fine	" 160	=3 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 141	=3⅛d.
Do. Good	" 135	=3d.
Dhollera, Fine	" 181	=3 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 168	=3 11-16d.
Do. Good	" 153	=3⅜d.
S. G. Dharwar Good	" 165	=3⅝d.
Westerns Good	" 164	=3⅝d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into [illegible] season, as compared with last, are as follows :—

	Season. 1890-91. Bales.	Season. 1889-90. Bales.
Bengals....................	308,000	376,500
Hinganghat	21,800	27,500
Berar.........................	380,500	415,500
Khandeish	380,500	288,000
Barsee and Nugger ...	129,000	146,000
Sind and Persian	32,000	65,500
Broach	179,000	240,000
Dhollera	329,000	416,000
Compta and Dharwar.	51,500	68,500
Westerns and Madras.	4,500	5,000
	1,815,800	2,048,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.	1889. Bales.
For the week........................	48,309	36,815	34,764
From 1st Jan. to 17th June	1,651,157	1,783,031	1,545,564
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week........................	33,242	44,812	22,674
From 1st Jan. to 17th June..	913,317	1,261,007	1,120,332
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	3,593	1,899	2,076
From 1st Jan. to 17th June......	68,689	45,759	20,926

WHEAT.—The holding off of the rain has latterly led to a firm market in this staple, and an advance in rates, notwithstanding the tenor of advices from the other side. A moderate business was done on last mail day in a steady market on the basis of previous prices; but on Saturday the feeling became firmer, and rates advanced one anna per cwt. There was no further change on Monday or the following day, the tone keeping firm with a moderate business passing; but yesterday the market became strong and active, and dealers further raised prices one anna per cwt. at our quotations, say :—

White Possy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-6-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	5-5-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi............	"	4-14-0	"
Red Delhi.......................	"	4-7-6	"
Hard Yellow..................	"	4-6-0	"
Red Ahmedabad............	"	4-15-6	"
Hard Red...... Rs. 4-3-6 to	"	4-4-0	"

The arrivals of Wheat here have continued on a very large scale, and the excess in Receipts from the 1st January, compared with the arrivals during the same period last year is now not far short of 5¼ million cwt.

SEEDS have been steady with a moderate business passing throughout the week, the only movement having been in *Linseed*, which declined half an anna per cwt. last Friday, but recovered the drop on the following day, and afterwards advanced half an anna on Monday, and again yesterday, when a firmer feeling was apparent. We quote this evening Rs. 6-10-0 to Rs. 6-13-0 per cwt., other descriptions being quite unchanged.

The increase in Arrivals of *Linseed* this year, compared with last, is now nearly 2 million cwt.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Wheat for the week......	640,136	140,504	121,367
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th June ...	9,045,031	3,907,429	4,213,093
Linseed for the week......	118,531	60,774	65,741
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th June...	3,770,193	1,879,442	1,427,453
Rapeseed for the week ...	15,301	12,115	57,633
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th June	1,040,213	858,199	1,043,617
Gingellyseed for the week	5,570	4,636	2,805
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th June ...	952,516	673,748	643,405

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	570,735	148,644	65,906
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th June...	6,917,975	2,657,847	3,364,664
Linseed for the week......	116,414	83,302	41,577
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th June...	2,931,918	1,459,079	1,176,021
Rapeseed for the week...	36,105	4,933	22,970
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th June...	867,459	581,271	920,038
Gingellyseed for the week	20,507	22,324	3
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th June...	987,845	776,808	676,847

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE "OVERLAND SUMMARY."

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

Price.—As. 4 Per Copy.

CONTENTS :—

PAGE.
1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY.—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE.—LATEST TELEGRAMS.—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3-4 GENERAL SUMMARY—
5-6 TELEGRAMS.
7-8 MILITARY NEWS—Opening of New Water-Works at Ahmedabad—The Holkar College at Indore.
9 Notes from Belgaum—The King Testimonial—The Outbreak in Vizagapatam District.
10-11 Bijapur—Home Remittances—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—High Court.
12 Sir Frederick Roberts on Musketry Practice—Bombay Municipal Corporation.
13 Bombay City Pipe Sewers.
14 Municipal Standing Committee—The Anglo-Indian Passage Association.
15-16 The University Tower Tragedy—BENGAL.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: Manipur in Parliament—The Mofussil Municipalities.
18 LEADING ARTICLES: Coroners and Magistrates—Municipal Debts in England and in India.
19 LEADING ARTICLE: Sir Robert Peel.
20 The Frauds on the Oriental Life Assurance Company—Municipal Building Bye-Laws.
21 A Case of Mahomedan Inheritance—The Porebunder P. W. Department Cases.
22 The Pilgrims' Traffic—N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB AND OUDH—BURMA—FRONTIER NEWS—MISCELLANEOUS.
23-24 OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Notifications—Provincial Gazettes
25-26 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
27-28 ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ATKINSON—June 13, at Malanapalle, the wife of J N Atkinson, M C S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BANERJEE—June 12, at 69, Grand Trunk Road, Howrah, Shoshee Nath Banerjee, Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, third son of the late Dwarka Nath Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, of Howrah.

DIBB—June 15, at Manchester House, Royapuram, Walter Percival, dear son of Walter and Maryhannah B Dibb, aged 7 months and 11 days.

VERPLOGH—May 28, at Poolseah Factory, North Bhagalpur, suddenly, Theodore Verplogh, aged 75 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1891.

AN administration report from Beluchistan always has this claim upon our interest—that it shows an ordered civilization in the early stages of development, and gives opportunities for contrast with the state of the country before the coming of the British which are not afforded where our rule is of longer standing. It diminishes somewhat from the value of the report which the Government have just distributed that it relates to a period as far back as 1888-89, and at some points in the record—as, for instance, in Sir Robert Sandeman's reference to a petition from the leading Chiefs of Zhob, asking for a British protectorate—we are reminded that a good deal has happened in the interval. The disadvantages under which an administration suffers in Beluchistan are illustrated here and there by a suggestive reference. Thus we read of a detachment of cavalry being removed from Quetta to Bostan through scarcity of forage, and of another being sent to Mustang for the same reason. But the barrenness of the land is not accepted as inevitable and incurable. Captain H. M. Temple, the Political Agent of Khelat, who has the Bolan Pass in his charge, has come to the conclusion that by a judicious system of arboriculture the aspect of the Pass can be changed, that trees can be got to grow upon the mountain sides, [illegible] waste can be made cultivable. Something like eighty thousand cuttings were planted during the year under report, and Captain Temple promises that in ten years his efforts will bear fruit. The progress of the trees in the Bolan is a subject upon which no future administration report should be silent. The country is receiving the benefit of British irrigation as well as of British forest conservancy. For some years past a large tract of the Khan of Khelat's territory has been watered by Sind canals, and it has profited as greatly as Sind itself has from canal irrigation. In five years the realizations from the irrigated land had increased by a lakh, and large additions were made to the area under cultivation. The revenue history of the Beluchistan districts under British administration, is not less encouraging. Here the primitive system of payment in kind is still, to a very large extent, adhered to, though proposals for abolishing it have been under consideration. In both the Quetta-Pishin and the Thall-Chotiali districts, there was an increase in the land revenue. In the latter district the Government began by levying small cash revenue when it was annexed during the Afghan war of 1878-79. Three years later they reverted to the system of levying in kind, and by the year now reported on, the total collection was equivalent to nearly three lakhs of rupees. Peace and good government are evidently telling upon the prosperity of the district. The trade, too, is growing, but it is not growing as it would do if our neighbour, the Ameer, were to look at commercial matters with a more neighbourly eye. There was an increase of nearly three lakhs of maunds in the outward trade, and of nearly three and three-quarter lakhs in the inward, but the latter was just double the export. This brings into prominence a long-standing complaint, for, as Sir Robert Sandeman remarks, "trade with Afghanistan is still much hampered by the vexatious restrictions and high tolls imposed by the Ameer." The subject cannot be a matter of indifference to Government. They have brought to a successful completion their efforts to remove hindrances on through trade in the Native States of India, and we can scarcely suppose that they have neglected to remind the Ameer that he is not giving them a good return for the twelve lakhs of subsidy which they pay him every year when he levies blackmail on Indian trade. It is fair to the Ameer, however, to say that he is not the only obstructive of transfrontier trade. The rates on the Sind-Peshin Railway are higher than they ought to be, and if they were reduced the transfrontier trade would show a greater increase. This is a matter entirely within the control of the Government, who are the owners of the railway, and Sir Robert Sandeman's representation on the subject ought not to be without result. The general progress which is being made in that part of the Empire is nowhere better illustrated than in Quetta. A place of which no one had a good word to say a few years ago, with a sanitary record almost worse than any in India, it is rapidly acquiring a reputation as a desirable station to live in. It has no municipality, but for all that, its sanitation is being rapidly improved, and once more the general health of the place is reported upon as good. The continued absence of epidemics stands in strong contrast with the earlier records of Quetta. The general improvement of the country is shown also in the police reports from the various districts. There has been a great decrease in crime, with no decrease in the detective capacity of the police. The tribal levies and the police seem to work well side by side, and we must suppose that the conduct of the police was good, if in one district the only complaint recorded against them is that they improperly handcuffed a certain sirdar on arrest. The crime in these frontier districts has a special character, and it has to be dealt with in a special way. The Indian Penal Code is in abeyance, and Frontier Regulations take its place, jirgahs or panchayets doing the work of the courts, and perhaps doing it better than they would do. The serious crime consists chiefly of wife-murder through jealousy, or of murders originating in blood-feuds. A wife and a lover are killed for a cause which a French jury would hold to be a justification of homicide. One jirgah, indeed, took quite the Parisian view of a case of this kind, releasing a Pathan who had killed his wife and her paramour. A blood-feud leads to murder, and the jirgah, untroubled by the Code, impose a moderate sentence of imprisonment, or order the offender to pay a heavy fine. Other cases on the frontier are traced to religious fanaticism, and a year never passes without instances of Ghazis seeking a short route to Paradise, and finding that it really leads to the Andamans or to the gallows. The police records, considering the comparatively short period during which the country has been subjected to settled rule, are singularly light, and, read in connection with the growth in trade and in the yield of the public revenues, they point to a success which is in the highest degree creditable to Sir Robert Sandeman and the administration in general. The political work of the year was not eventful, but it was accompanied by new proofs of the influence which British officers are able to exercise in their relations with the Chiefs of Beluchistan and the parts adjacent. The troubles in Lus Beyla were brought to a happy termination, and a Punjabi official, who was detailed for that purpose, seems to have brought about many improvements in the administration of that out-of-the-way State. There is much, however, in this part of the report, which it is exceedingly difficult to bring within range of Indian interest, except so far as it shows what a real influence the Beluchistan Agency is exerting over the turbulent and discordant elements which surround our frontier.

THE delay of the monsoon is already becoming serious, and the tale told in the Presidency season reports, which we publish in another column, is certainly discouraging. From almost all parts of the Presidency come complaints of the absence of rain. One or two slight showers fell a week ago, and sanguine persons imagined that the annual downpour had commenced. But as we write the skies are practically cloudless, and there is not the least sign of the coming rains. June 18 is the latest date during the last twenty years. This was in 1878, when by way of compensation, the total rainfall was upwards of thirty-six inches in excess of the normal. In each of the past six years the rains came in the first week in June, and weather-wise natives foretold the "burst" for the 8th instant. We are now in the third week, and the Meteorological Office, though assuring us that the conditions continue to improve, announces that there are still no decisive indications of rain. On the Ghauts there is far less appearance of rain than there was ten days ago. The scarcity is so much felt along the railway, that the streams are being dammed for the storage of what little water remains. From Karjat we hear that cattle are dying from want of food and water. This is a condition of things which so far surpasses what prevails elsewhere. Still, taking the season report through, the outlook is far from cheering. In the Panch Mahals ploughing is delayed by want of rain; in Tanna sowing operations are retarded; Kolaba reports that the prices of fodder are rising. In the Poona Collectorate the sowing of rice and nagli has been commenced, but only in one taluka; elsewhere the drought prevents operations. The prices of food-grains as well as fodder have risen in Poona city, "in consequence of the rain having held off." Ahmednugger writes :—Cotton sowing retarded for want of rain; fodder insufficient in two talukas. Sholapur complains of the want of rain throughout the district. In Satara rain is reported to be urgently wanted throughout the district, and Belgaum joins in the cry of urgency. In Dharwar standing crops are withering, and early sowing is "retarded for want of rain, which is badly wanted in all places." From Rajkote comes the statement that scarcity of water is much felt, and Baroda is suffering from scarcity of both water and fodder. It would appear that the accuracy of the official forecast, that the fourth week of June may be reached before the rains come, is about to be demonstrated. That it may not be the first or second week in July, is a consummation most devoutly to be hoped for.

NEARLY a year has passed since the Hon. Mr. Keswick, an unofficial member of the Hongkong Legislative Council, introduced a Bill for the discouragement of time bargains in shares. We learn from the Hongkong papers to hand this week that the Bill is still the subject of lively discussion, and that the colony, which has evidently suffered much at the hands of enterprising men who buy though they have no money, and sell shares that they have not got, is as yet unable to make up its mind whether the measure should pass. We hope things are not in quite as bad a way at Hongkong as some of the advocates of the Bill say they are. One writer says that never in the history of the colony has there been such general insolvency amongst those who interest themselves in shares as there is at the moment, and that at least nineteen out of twenty assistants and others who have touched shares are practically bankrupt, and will be crippled for years, if they are honest men, in trying to pay off their liabilities. There are mysterious allusions to "a well-known operator," who for years past has "periodically gathered in the savings of the young men of the colony, and has practically been the ruin of hundreds," who has lately sold bank shares forward to an unlimited extent, and thereby has wrought as much havoc as a powerful "bear" can work amongst weak "bulls." The result of this and of the indulgence in time bargains which is said to have been for a long time a besetting sin of the colony is that according to one authority the financial condition of the large majority of Europeans in Hongkong is simply appalling. "They have not a cent to their name, and insolvency is looked on as a joke." It may be hoped that the agony and the indignation of the picture are a little overdone. Some, moreover, of the Hongkong people have doubts as to the efficacy of the remedy proposed, and at the time the mail left a proposal was under consideration for the reference of the whole subject to a commission. One contention is that the practice complained of will go on all the same even if the Bill is passed. There will be buying and selling, as there is now; the stipulation of the new law that the registered numbers of the shares bought and sold be stated in every transaction will be ignored, and the only difference will be that defaulters, who are seldom brought into court even now, will escape being sued, as the courts would refuse to recognise the contracts. It can scarcely be contended, however, that a law which declared void all bargains in shares in which the specific numbers of the shares were not stated would not considerably restrict the number of transactions of this kind.

OUR London correspondent furnished us in a recent letter with a precis of the telegraphic correspondence which had passed between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, shortly before the Indian Factory Bill was passed. Those who read it carefully must have noticed how, though they manfully kept up an appearance of resistance, the Government of India at length succumbed to the pressure brought to bear upon them from home. In the first instance the Government took up a position very much like that which Mr. Nugent had taken up in the Legislative Council. Lord Cross, at the middle of February, seemed helplessly under the influence of the Berlin Conference, whose resolutions, he said, were "attracting increasing attention." Accordingly, he pressed four of the decisions of the Conference upon the Viceroy, as establishing principles of action to which Indian legislation was bound to conform These were the limitation of children's hours of labour to six, with half-an-hour's interval for rest; the extension of the women's interval of rest to an hour-and-a-half; the prohibition of night work to women and children, and the fixing of nine as the minimum age of child-workers. The Government of India reluctantly accepted the second and third principles, but they "most strongly objected" to the modification relating to the hour and the interval of rest for children, looking on it as a departure from the terms accepted on the Commission's report by the mill-owners, and urging that if it were insisted upon, they could not proceed with the Bill that session—herein anticipating an argument employed by Mr. Nugent when he said that the measure had been so greatly altered from its original form, that it would not be fair to go on with it without further consultation with the parties interested. But Lord Cross, with one eye on Berlin and the other on Blackburn, was inexorable. There must be no delay, and the half-hour must be given to children by statute. There was no delay, and the half-hour was given, notwithstanding previous protestations and the fear of its prejudicial effect on the mills. All this, of course, belongs now to history, and not to controversy, but it is not the less interesting as a chapter in the history of conversion under pressure—Lord Cross, of course being as susceptible to the pressure that was brought to bear upon him as the authorities in India were to the pressure that he brought to bear upon them.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR has appointed Captain A. L. B. Hughes, 22nd Bombay Infantry, to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad, in addition to his military duties, during the absence, on leave, of Colonel J. M. Madden; Captain Hughes is also appointed a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the military cantonment of Ahmedabad.

MR. A. R. MAIDMENT has been appointed, in modification of Government notification, dated 9th May last, to do duty as personal assistant to the Inspector-General.

MR. L. G. DESHMUK, C.S., is appointed Forest Settlement Officer, in place of Mr. H. F. Silcock, C.S., for the Malegaon, Nandgaon, Baglan, and Kalvan Talukas; and Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, C.S., to be Forest Settlement Officer in place of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, C.S.

CAPTAIN A. D. FORDYCE, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, is to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, during the absence of Captain A. Wapshare, on leave; he has also been appointed a First Class Magistrate within the limits of the military cantonment of Deesa.

SURGEON F. BURNESS, 28th Pioneers, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Central Jail at Yerowda, during the absence of Surgeon-Major S. M. Salaman.

MR. H. A. HALL, Jailor of Yerowda Jail, is appointed to act as Superintendent of H. M.'s Common Jail, Bombay, during Mr. A. G. Mackenzie's absence.

MR. W. PLUNKETT, Acting Huzur Deputy Collector, Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in Belgaum.

MR. A. M. T JACKSON, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Ratnagiri, is invested with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR in Council has appointed Mr. J. A. McIver to act as Forest Settlement Officer in the Thana District.

MR. W. S. TURNBULL has been appointed to act as Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey, during the absence of Colonel C. W. Godfrey.

MONS. AJUTI, the Apostolic Delegate to India, has been appointed Secretary to the Congregation for Ecclesiastical Affairs, in succession to Mons. Farrata. Mons. Zalewski, the present Secretary to the Delegation, succeeds Mons. Ajuti as Apostolic Delegate for India.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 16 was 479, giving a death-rate of 29·08 per annum per thousand as against 17·71 the corresponding period of last year and 26·16 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 149 died from fevers; 3, small-pox; 54, phthisis; 19, measles; 1, leprosy; 47, diseases of the nervous system; 68, affections of the respiratory organs; 16, diarrhœa; 8, dysentery; 26, stillborn; 41, old age and debility; 2, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Buddhist or Jain, 20; Brahmin, 14; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 217; Hindu out-caste, 30; Musalman, 135; Parsee, 21; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 18; Eurasian, 4; European, 5; Negro-African, 3; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 367 as against 257, the corresponding period of last year, and 275 the average over the past five years.

THE Editor of the *Christian College Magazine*, in concluding a brief notice of the late Mme. Blavatsky, says :—"If the Theosophical Society is wise it will forget as quickly as possible its early connection with Hoomi and the Mahatmas, and try to carry out those parts of its programme which aim at the true good of India."

IT has now been arranged that the Russian archæological expedition to Abyssinia is to be despatched in the course of next month.

A PETROLEUM spring has been discovered at Vannes in Brittany by a curious accident. Mr. J. G. Haggard, British Consul, states that a peasant's wife drawing water from a spring on the border of Lake Homet was struck with the curious smell of the water, and was still more surprised when she saw a vapour from it catch fire while boiling. The water was examined by a chemist in Redon, who pronounced it strongly mixed with petroleum. The ground round the spring appears, it is stated, to be now saturated with a bituminous and strong smelling oil. The surface of the spring and of the stream which it feeds is also now covered with a layer of the oil. The soil of the neighbourhood is peat. Government examination of the locality is being made with the view of working the oil.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

LONDON, June 18.

In the House of Commons last night, in Committee of Supply, Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that it was intended to increase the strength of the Navy by 12,500 men who were required to man the new ships.

His Lordship also stated that a cruiser would replace the three British Gunboats on the China Station.

ARMY RELIEFS.

LONDON, June 18.

The *Times* states that the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards will return from the Bermudas in August.

According to the amended Cavalry roster the following reliefs have been arranged:—The 19th Hussars relieve the 1st King's Dragoon Guards next autumn; the 4th Dragoon Guards relieve the 7th Dragoon Guards in 1892; the 5th Dragoon Guards relieve the 3rd Dragoon Guards in 1893; the 20th Hussars relieve the Bays (2nd Dragoon Guards) in 1894; and the 9th Lancers relieve the 7th Hussars in 1895.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the New Oriental Bank have declared a dividend of six per cent. for the past year. Provision is made from the reserve fund to meet all possible losses, and on this account £80,000 has been set aside for Melbourne and £70,000 for Singapore.

THE COINAGE OF SILVER IN AMERICA.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR A BIMETALLIC RATIO.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

Mr. Foster, Secretary to the Treasury, who is supporting the nomination of Mr. McKinley for the Governorship of Ohio, has declared that he does not favour an unlimited coinage of silver as it would be likely to deplete the country of gold.

He hoped soon to secure an international agreement for the parity of the two metals.

NEW YORK SILVER PRICES.

The Treasury to-day purchased 538,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 98·25 to 98·43.

THE TRIAL OF THE MANIPUR SENAPATI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 18.

Yesterday, the 17th, the trial of Angao Sena, the new Senapati, was commenced. The accused is a tall, lethargic, young man. He was given a seat in court, and appeared to pay great attention to the proceedings.

The first witness, Captain Butcher, of the 42nd Goorkhas, stated that he was ordered to capture the Jubraj on the 24th March, if possible, without bloodshed, and not to fire unless fired on. He was fired on by the Manipuris before his party opened fire. The Manipuri fire was kept up all day. Witness did not know the accused.

The second witness Lieutenant Chatterton, 42nd Goorkhas, repeated the evidence he gave in the previous trials. He also stated that he understood that the messenger, who came to Mr. Quinton with a letter from the Regent after the "cease fire" was sounded on the 24th March, was a relation of the Jubraj's, and that he must have come from the west gate as there was no other way for him to come. There was only one messenger. Witness had not seen accused before.

The third witness Dhama Sing, a Dewan, stated that he was in the citadel throughout the 24th. After the "cease fire" was sounded the accused sent for witness, who went to the west gate, and there met Lukumza and a British sepoy. Accused was at the west gate at the time, and said that the Sahibs want to come to a Durbar; and ordered witness to go out as the Sahibs wanted a Sirdar. Witness then went out of the west gate with Lukumza and a sepoy as far as the tree close to the Residency Gate. He there saw five Sahibs standing on the road. Mr. Grimwood asked who had come, and witness replied a Dewan. Mr. Grimwood replied, all right, and asked what the Senapati Angao Sena had said. Witness replied the Senapati is very much pleased at the idea of your coming to a durbar. We then started off all together. When they had got as far as the bazaar witness was ordered to go ahead, and tell the Senapati that the officers were coming, which he did. When witness reached the door he looked back and saw the officers, but could not say if they were coming on or standing. Still, he made his report to the Senapati, and returned to bring in the officers. He met them ten yards from the gate at that moment. Aiya Parel came to take charge of the officers. Witness made them over to him, and went away. Subsequently witness saw that the Sahibs had got as far as the "parallel walls," by which he meant the gate of the second wall. Near this point Lukumza left them. Witness saw the officers again in front of the durbar hall shaking hands. Witness saw Aiya Parel, Luang Ningto, the Tongal, and Angao Ningto, at the durbar. He did not see the Jubraj or the accused. He went inside the citadel to get food, and went to sleep. Next day he heard the Sahibs had been killed. Witness stated that Mr. Grimwood said nothing of taking an oath for the safety of the party. He took no oath. The Senapati said to witness that the Sahibs had shown great condescension in coming to a durbar. He was very much pleased at it. Witness said the officers had come in by the order of the accused, who was in command of the gate. Witness did not know why the Senapati remained at the gate, and did not go to the durbar. He did not see the Sahibs meet the accused; nor did he see him again.

In cross-examination by the representative of the accused, the witness stated that the sepoy had come with Lukumza from the Residency. The Jubraj called Kula Chandra to be Maharaja. The Maharaja is superior to all others in the State. Soor Chandra sent Kula Chandra a letter, asking him to become the Maharaja.

By the Court.—The meaning of Senapati is commander-in-chief. He did not know who was in command of the army. Accused was the Senapati. The Jubraj was superior to the Senapati.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN FORCE.

General Hammond's staff, with the force remaining on the Black Mountain, are Captain Bradshaw, 35th Sikhs, Brigade Major; Captain Abbott, R. E., Field Engineer; Lieut. Birdwood, R. E., Assistant Field Engineer; Lieut. Peters, 7th Dragoon Guards, Superintendent of Signalling and Provost Marshal. Officially the force is still to be known as the Hazara Field Force. One wing of the 32nd Pioneers, under Captain Jameson, is ordered to remain behind to assist in building the huts. General Elles made over the command to General Hammond on the 17th. The weather is very changeable; heat alternating with cold winds and thunder showers.

THE FRONTIER CHIEFS.

News from Chalt, dated the 10th instant, stated that Lieutenant-Colonel Durand had formally intimated to the Hunza and Naga Chiefs that no invasion of their country was intended, but that an attempt on their part to raid into Cashmere territory would be met by force.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

In connection with the Imperial service troops and the scheme for training them it is stated that there are now between seventeen thousand and eighteen thousand troops, organised and under instruction; and fourteen British inspecting officers. The Punjab States have provided one thousand seven hundred cavalry, and six thousand eight hundred infantry, including one squadron and six battalions in Cashmere. For Rajaputana there are two thousand seven hundred cavalry, and two thousand three hundred infantry. Mysore and Gwalior have each furnished one thousand two hundred cavalry; and the Kathiawar Chiefs six hundred. The Jeypore transport train is also a most valuable contribution. Arrangements are being made, under which the troops of Hyderabad, Bhopal, and Indore, will come within the operation of the scheme.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, June 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bokhara arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, June 18.

French mail steamer Salazie, from Suez, arrived.

H M S Tauranga, from Aden, arrived.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Penang for Bombay on the 18th instant.

The same Company's steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 7th, arrived at Singapore on the 18th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, June 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats in favour of buyers.

Good Dhollera	3¼d.

The Manchester Market has been flat.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4 11-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account..	95¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	95 ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75¾
4½ per cent. "	77¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¼
Bar Silver	44 9-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

INCREASE OF TELEGRAPH CHARGES.

The following notice of the Government Telegraph Department was issued yesterday:—

From 1st July the tariff per word for messages between India and Europe will be increased to rupees two and annas fourteen per word, *via* Suez and *via* Teheran; and to rupees two and annas ten per word, *via* Turkey. An additional charge of annas two per word for each route will be made from offices in Burma.

A complete revised tariff to Europe and all other places will be published in the Telegraph Guide.

S. H. C. Hutchinson,
Superintendent, Bombay Office.

Bombay, June 18, 1891.

AMALNER VICTORIA LIBRARY.

A correspondent writes:—The ceremony of opening the Victoria Library at Amalner was performed by Mr. Dodgson, the present Collector of Khandeish on the 14th instant. A large *mandap* in front of the Library building was erected for the occasion. There were triumphal arches on each side of the *mandap*, on which was written in golden letters "God save the Queen-Empress," and "Welcome the Collector of Khandeish." On the inner side of the centre arch were seen in golden letters the words "Flourish Education." Nearly five hundred persons were present. Mr. Dodgson and Mr. Gloster were received at the entrance of the *mandap* by Khan Bahadur Kazi Kamrudin, District Deputy Collector, Rao Bahadur Sitaram Damodar Rao Saheb M. S. Kulkerni, the Sub-judge, Rao Saheb Wamon A. Shirwalker, Mr. Digamber, Mamlatdar of Dhulia, and Mr. N. V. Paranjpe, pleader.

The proceedings were opened by Rao Saheb Rowji Khanderao Bengali, pleader, who gave a short history of the Library from its foundation in 1882 by Rao Saheb, now Rao Bahadur, K. B. Marathe. He said:—When the Library was first started it had five or six subscribers, which number is now raised to thirty-one. The people of Amalner, Parola, Shirsala, and Bahaderpoor had contributed handsomely for this Library as loyal subjects to commemorate the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The cost of the Library building was nearly Rs. 3,450 and some Rs. 300 more is necessary for the compound wall. There are a hundred and forty Marathi and two hundred and fifty English books. The Library subscribes to nearly twenty newspapers, consisting of five English, one Gujerathi, and fourteen Marathi, besides the four Marathi periodicals. Mr. Bengali closed his speech thanking Mr. Dodgson and Mr. Gloster for their attendance.

Khan Bahadur Kazi Kamrudin then read a paper giving a history of Amalner and the occasion which had brought them all there that day.

The Khan Bahadur was followed by Rao Saheb M. S. Kulkerni, who also read a speech on the utility of such institutions as the Library in Mofussil taluka towns. He said the history of this Library was history of steady progress. He described how it had risen from its five or six newspapers to its present state subscribing to a daily English paper and a Gujerathi daily. He said the finances were satisfactory. Special mention was made of a Kulambi subscriber, the Kulkerni of Dahiwad, who is taking regularly books and newspapers to read, which fact it was said, plainly showed how such institutions are being appreciated even in distant places of the Mofussil. He said this was a result of education, which is being spread so kindly by the British Government.

Rao Saheb Viswasrao Jairam Deshmukh, the vice-president of the Amalner Municipality, presented a silver key to Mr. Dodgson and requested him to open the Library. Mr. Dodgson then formally opened the door with the key and entered the Library Hall, which is 45 by 15 feet, and saw all the books and the furniture of the Library. Mr. Dodgson and Mr. Gloster expressed themselves pleased with the building and the few but well-chosen books of the Library.

Mr. Dodgson, on returning to his place, addressed those present. He said it gave him pleasure to open the Victoria Library, which is a fit memorial of her Majesty's Jubilee. He advised people not to rely too much for knowledge on newspaper reading, because newspapers represent in many cases the personal opinions of the editor. He said people should read good and well-chosen books for knowledge and information. He recommended the reading of scientific and medical books, because they practically help man in his daily affairs. After Mr. Dodgson had completed his speech garlands were put round the necks of the two sahebs by Rao Saheb Kulkerni and *pan supari* and *attar* was distributed to the people assembled. After the distribution of *pan-supari* the National Anthem was sung, and the proceedings were happily closed.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Telegrams to hand yesterday evening advise a further reduction in the Bank of England rate of one per cent., making the minimum now stand at 4 per cent.

The Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 3 per cent.

It is notified in yesterday's *Government Gazette* "that any one who induces a native of India who has agreed to labour for hire in the Sandwich Islands to leave British India for the purpose of embarking from Marmagao" will be punishable under the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act.

In connection with the recent fatal accident to a marriage party at Benares two boatmen are being prosecuted before Mr. Greeven, the Joint-Magistrate, for overloading the boat and endangering life.

The hottest records on the 18th came from Jacobabad, Jhansi, Nagpur, Jeypore, and Musilipatam, with *maxima* varying from 119 to 107 degrees. On that date Lahore was 104, and Allahabad 106.

Simultaneously with the opening of emigration from the Madras coast to British North Borneo, emigration to the adjoining Crown colony of Labuan will also begin. Recruiting and transport operations are to be under the supervision of the Straits Settlements Government.

Any District Superintendent of Police, coming after Mr. Warburton at Amritsar, says the Lahore paper, might have been expected to be handicapped by the disappearance of the awe in which that officer's name was held by law-breakers and by the injury which has been done to the prestige of the police generally by his removal from Amritsar. It is, therefore, no reflection upon the efficiency of the police administration there, if we note that we are again in receipt of numerous appeals, intended to catch the eye of Government, for the restoration of Mr. Warburton to Amritsar and complaints of the increasing boldness of the *budmashes* in the neighbourhood.

From the 1st October, 1891, the Government of the North-West Provinces have decided that there shall in future be two rates of still-head duty, in lieu of the one uniform rate at present in force; the rates being determined according to the strength of liquor, *viz.*: a still-head duty of 12 annas per imperial gallon on liquor which is from 58 to 62° below London proof and a still-head duty of Rs. 1-7 per imperial gallon on liquor which is from 23 to 27° below London proof. Liquor of the abovementioned strengths only will be issued from Government distilleries from the date of the new system coming into force.

A Brutal attempt to murder two young children is the subject of investigation at the Howrah court now. Their father recently told his cousin to discard his paramour, and the woman vowed vengeance. She obtained an opportunity and enticed the children to her house, locked the door and began hacking them with a knife. Their screams attracted the neighbours, and the woman hid herself in a basket on the cook-room shelf, where she remained for three days. Half-starved she called for food, which led to her arrest. Being much exhausted she was sent to the hospital, whence she escaped. She was re-arrested at her native village of Jaipur. The youngest victim has several terrible gashes in the neck and back, and is in a precarious condition at the hospital. The trial is proceeding.

The city of Indore would have suffered from a serious water-famine, writes an Indore correspondent, had not His Highness Maharaja Holkar anticipated it while passing the Shirpur waterworks three weeks ago. Orders were immediately given for effecting a communication with a large tank situated in the vicinity and the result has been that after a temporary scarcity for four of five days the town has received a copious supply about five feet deep by a mile-and-a-half square, which it is believed will last for more than a couple of months, even if there be no rain. The advantages of the timely help thus received cannot be over-rated in a dry and sultry place like Indore, and the Maharaja has been receiving the blessings of his ryots.

Calcutta is having an unusual spell of heat. The official returns showed the maximum temperature in the shade on Friday to be 98·1 degrees, while on Saturday it was said to be a degree or so less. Probably Sunday was the hottest day of the season, and it is the prayer of a perspiring community that the monsoon current will accelerate its progress up the Bay.

The Tramway Committee of the Colombo Municipal Council has altered the distance of roadway which the concessionaires have to maintain on either side of the proposed tramway from 12 to 18 inches, and, after making a few minor alterations, adopted the report. It is stated that the Contract Construction Company will use compressed air as the motive power.

With the extension of irrigation and the consequent rise of the water level the area of the *usar* land in India is steadily increasing, observes a contemporary, and the problem of reclamation becomes every day more important. The only radical cure propounded so far is subsoil drainage, which is not always practicable: but an interesting experiment in the same direction has been going on for some time back in the Aligarh district of the North-West Provinces. There the Department of Agriculture bought 342 acres, which were at first deemed quite unfit for cultivation. The allotment is situated in a *roh* infected tract, and when the Department took it over, was thick in many places with a saline deposit. After a time, however, deep ploughing was tried, on the the theory that by loosening the subsoil the salt might escape when in solution to the underground water. So far the experiment has met with a fair measure of success, an allotment which was formerly quite useless having now been brought under cultivation, and the land being marketable at a rent of from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per bigha. Whether this method of treatment is capable of extended application remains to be seen: but it certainly deserves further trial.

The high pitch to which forest policy in the Central Provinces was screwed up during Sir A. Mackenzie's time, is already, it would seem, being gradually relaxed, writes the *Pioneer*. Even during the few months of interregnum, the tension that had been produced in some districts was such that Mr. John Neill, our contemporary believes, had to intervene to ease matters: and as soon as MacDonell came to the throne, one of his first acts was to call together a conference, consisting of the two Forest Conservators, the Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division, Colonel Ward, the Secretary to Government, Mr. Anderson, and the Director of Agriculture, Mr. Fuller, to reconsider the whole question of forest administration. A first instalment of the result of their deliberations appears in a set of new rules relating to conservancy in malguzari forests—based, as the resolution says, on a general recognition of the proprietor's right to manage his forests as he chooses, provided that his management is not injurious to the public interests, *i.e.*, that he does not destroy trees which are valuable to the people at large, such as the mango and mohwa, and does not denude unculturable lands that serve as fodder and fuel preserves. The control of forest business on malguzari lands is, moreover, to be carried on through the revenue establishment, as more likely to work well with the people, than the subordinates of the Forest service.

Baron Kalnoky, nephew of the Austrian Chancellor, fought a duel at Chicago with a Southerner, who is engaged to a member of the Duff Opera Company, with whom Baron Kalnoky is in love. The weapons were rapiers. After fencing carefully, each combatant was slightly wounded. Then Kalnoky slipped and fell upon his adversary's sword, which dangerously wounded his neck. The duel was stopped, and the Southerner fled. It is feared that Kalnoky will die.

The extent to which the post office is used, thinks a contemporary, is a fair test of the education of the people. Tried by it India scarcely stands where the Englishman, who only hears of the spread of education in the country, would suppose her to stand. For instance, last year in the North-West Provinces, where the postal system is perhaps more highly developed than anywhere else in India, the total numbers of letters delivered was only a little over one per head of the population, taking the figures of the new census. In England the corresponding average is twenty—a striking measure of the distance the East still lags behind the West.

As an instance of the self-denial and liberality that so distinguished the late Bishop French, a correspondent writes to remind the *Civil and Military Gazette* of what he, on more than one occasion, did. He took a large roomy house in the Hills, sent a staff of servants to it, and then asked those of his clergy and their families as he thought most needed a change and rest up to it. Not content with this, he often stayed down in the plains and himself took the duty of his clergy that they might have the benefit of a change to the cooler climate of the Hills. For many years, we believe, he gave all that he received as Bishop in addition to some of his private fortune, to good works, principally to the Cathedral in which he took such a great interest and which, as we said the other day, was built mainly through his instrumentality.

"The Lord's Prayer in Three Hundred Languages" is the title of a little work published by Messrs. Gilbert and Rivington, of Clerkenwell. The open page is bewildering alike to the eye and to the mind, declares the *Daily News*. The book is a typographical feat, and it is designed to show that the resources of this private firm are equal or superior to those of the best State-aided establishments of the kind abroad. Nearly fifty years ago the Vienna Imperial Printing Office issued the Lord's Prayer in two hundred languages, and this was considered a very remarkable performance: but here is that stupendous record beaten with ease. It is quite distressing to think there are so many ways of making one's self misunderstood, especially as these may be increased by multiplying the out-of-the-way characters into the out-of-the-way forms of speech. There has been a wise attempt of late years to limit this area of confusion by extending the use of the Roman character. Certain alphabets, we are told in the learned preface by Mr. Rost, have been foisted on languages for the characteristic expression of which they are ill-adopted. The Burmese, Shans and Siamese have not exactly their own cript, but a corruption of Sanskrit and Palli. Conquering Islam forced the Arabic character on Berber, Tartar, Persian, Afghan and Malay. The Armenians and Greeks have thrown off that part of yoke and they now write Turkish in their own way. The European American missionaries, whenever they can, use the Roman character. Rome is invading even China, Japan and Thibet in this form. It has already successfully invaded Germany, and for our own sakes we can but wish it a new universal dominion. To get rid of the old alphabets would be to get rid of half of our trouble with the old tongues.

Dr. Dupre, who has analysed Mr. Pinter's powders, to whit, the "Philosopher's Stone," has pronounced them to be a mixture of calomel and carbon, pure precipitated gold, nitrate of silver, sulphate of calcium, proto-sulphate of iron, globules of silver, and pure gold. During his trial the prisoner proposed, through his solicitor, to make some gold in Court, which proposal, however, the Magistrate declined to accede to, on the ground that the process would create an unpleasant odour.

In the dispute between the Governor of Hongkong and the unofficial members of his Council the former seems hitherto to have come off second best. When the projected increases in official salaries were announced, the unofficial members requested the Governor to suspend the enhancements until the Secretary of State could have time to reply to their memorial. It is now stated that the Governor eventually telegraphed to the Secretary of State, and that the latter has directed that the proposed increases shall be suspended until further orders from the Home Government. This is undoubtedly a moral victory for the unofficial section of the Council, but the squabble is not likely to redound to the credit of either party.

The express train known as the Flying Dutchman, which runs daily on the Great Western Railway, had a very narrow escape on its journey to the West of England on 6th May. While running through the Sonning cutting, between Twyford and Reading, the engine-driver, named Rowell, discovered that something had gone wrong with the engine, which is named "Crimea," and with all possible promptitude he slackened speed and ran steadily into Reading station, where he examined the engine and found that the axle was completely broken, and that the engine was therefore, completely disabled. But for Rowell's care and presence of mind a terrible accident might have happened. Another engine was procured, and after some delay, the Dutchman resumed her journey westward, most of the passengers themselves being unaware of the narrow escape they had had.

While the police authorities at Bari have concluded the great trial of the Mala Vita, those of Naples (writes a correspondent) have been doing quietly a more efficacious work. Since September last up to the present time more than 250 criminals in Naples were separately tried, condemned and sent to penal servitude; two-thirds of whom, according to the police, belonged to the Camorra. Only a few nights ago the police arrested 134 persons who had previously suffered imprisonment for various offences and who were wandering in the city, besides 160 general vagabonds. The Questor of Naples, it is said, is collecting in an album the photographs of all the Camorrists, thieves, and vagabonds he can get hold of. He will naturally profit by this last haul to enrich his album, which will be of great service to the police.

Since military tournaments were first instituted at Islington under General Burnaby's direction in 1880, they have been the means of adding 24,500*l.* to the funds of charities for old and disabled soldiers, or for the widows and orphans of those who have served their country on the battlefield. There is every reason to hope that the twelfth of these gatherings, opened by the Duchess of Connaught on May 26, may be even more successful than any that has preceded it; and in future years it is possible that something of an international character may be given to them. The visit of mounted rifles from Victoria is likely to be followed by the appearance of some Indian native cavalry; negotiations with that object having already been opened between the Home authorities and the General commanding in India. It was hoped that one member of the Australian team would give an exhibition of "rough-riding" at the present tournament, but so far the committee have been unable to procure a horse rough enough to test this horseman's prowess. Among the visitors will be four maitres d'armes from the French Military School at Joinville le Pont, who, with the permission of the War Minister, have accepted an invitation from the committee to visit this country, and who have consented to give illustrations of their art in fencing, from which some English troopers might learn a great deal. It is suggested that similar invitations may be sent to other countries hereafter.

Far and wide the complaint has been heard this spring of the dearness and scarcity of vegetables in England, but a gentleman has written to the papers saying that there is an abundance of this valuable "anti-scorbutic and valuable blood-purifying food" growing uncared for and unused. This is the common stinging nettle—known to botanic science as urtica urens. It is just now at its best, and should, we are told, be washed and sharply boiled for about half an hour, then strained and served like spinach. Sojourning on Whit-Monday in the Forest of Wychwood, this gentleman succeeded in inducing a rector's family to taste boiled nettles with the most successful results. A little caution, however, will be needed in recommending them to the poor, if we may trust a story of a curate who was once actually driven from his parish, owing to his having called a poor parishioner's attention to this cheap and accessible vegetable at a period of great distress.

LANOULI AND KHANDALLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I quite sympathise with "Visitor," in your issue of yesterday's date, respecting the inadequacy of the postal arrangements in Lanouli. A letter posted to me in Bombay on a Friday forenoon, which arrived in Lanouli in the afternoon, was delivered to me on the following Monday, the excuse being that Saturday was the Queen's Birthday and Sunday a *dies non*. The convenience of the public was of no account apparently. This may be an extreme, but it is by no means an isolated case of inexcusable delay. At Khandalla the Bombay letters arriving between six and seven in the evening are given out at the Post Office; surely this could be done as easily at Lanouli. Your correspondent's inexperience has led him into error in stating that there is no medical man at Lanouli and Khandalla. To my knowledge the indefatigable and ubiquitous Dr. Field, who is in charge of the railway colony, has for the last five years done good work for the sojourners in both places.

It is true that there is no medical superintendent in official charge as in Matheran; and this is a serious deprivation. The sanitary condition of the native gaums of Khandalla and Lanouli is about as bad as it can be. The houses are built higgledy-piggledy, and arrangements for conservancy and drainage there are none. The tanks are never cleaned out; they are used for bathing purposes, for the washing of bullocks, and have besides to supply the native community with water for drinking and cooking. The drainage of the Lanouli gaum finds its way into the tanks when the rains come.

Of course the European and wealthy native visitors experience no direct ill effects or even inconvenience from this state of things; which is nevertheless full of danger. In the last report on the Provincial Municipalities it is mildly stated that the drainage of Lanouli (which has a Municipality, save the mark!) is described as "defective." It would be more correctly said to be non-existent.

These Ghat Sanitaria are becoming popular, and houses are springing up in every direction. They afford within easy reach fresh breezes and healthful coolness to the heat-oppressed denizens of Bombay. An Assistant Collector might well be detailed for two or three months yearly to perform, for both Lanouli and Khandalla, the useful functions which are in Matheran confided to a resident superintendent. By prescribing a proper alignment for the new houses now crowding the villages, and making adequate provision for drainage, conservancy, and the improvement of the water-supply, the chief drawbacks would be soon eliminated. A good deal might be done either by the same authority or by the Forest Department to plant trees on the road-sides and in the waste places, so as to restore the grateful shade which existed alike in Khandalla and Lanouli thirty years ago, but which through neglect and improvidence has been in great measure lost to the present generation.—Yours, &c.,

June 16. DECCANI.

THE LATE MR. MAHIPATRAM RUPRAM, C.I.E.

The following Resolution concerning the death of Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram Nilkant, C.I.E., which occurred on the 30th May, was issued last evening:—

The Governor-in-Council has received with deep regret the intelligence of the death of Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram Nilkant, C.I.E., Principal of the Ahmedabad Training College, and Gujerati Translator, Educational Department. He desires to place on record his high sense of the valuable services rendered to education by the deceased officer during a faithful service of more than thirty-five years.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major Frederick Hutchison Forjett, Commandant of the Marine Battalion, having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been on the Staff Corps, is appointed by H. E. the Governor in Council to be Lieutenant-Colonel, subject to her Majesty's approval.

Captain R. Wapshare, Staff Corps, squadron officer, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, has been granted six months' extension of leave, on medical certificate.

Sub-Conductor P. Phillips, Commissariat Transport Department, is allowed leave of absence for six months' on private affairs, commencing from the 15th June.

Captain T. P. Geoghegan, 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Major F. Stevenson, appointed Assistant Adjutant-General from 2nd June.

Captain Scott McKenzie has been permitted to resign his commission in the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Surgeon-Major E. W. Young, I. M. S., Staff Surgeon, Poona, has been granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs.

H. E. the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Evan Maconochie, C.S., to be *ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

Lieutenant J. G. Westropp is appointed to act as fourth Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, pending further orders.

Lieutenant P. Z. Cox has been appointed to act as Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, in addition to his own duties as Acting Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry Corps.

The following appointments have been made:—2nd Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant R. L. Morris, 1st Dragoon Guards, to be officiating Squadron Officer, on probation. 3rd Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant J. C. Sherer, from 24th Madras Infantry to be officiating Squadron Officer. 1st Bengal Infantry.—Colonel H. W. J. Senior to be Commandant, *vice* Atkins vacated; Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. More-Molyneux to be Second-in-Command, remaining seconded; Captain F. Hawkins to be Second-in-Command *sub pro tem.* 14th Sikhs.—Lieutenant F. A. Jacques, Supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer. 22nd Punjab Infantry.—Captain A H Wilmer, 19th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Commander, sub-pro tem, vice Lamb, seconded. 24th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Kelly, 19th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Wemyss, on leave. 1-5th Gurkhas.—Lieutenant J. O. S. Fayrer to be Quartermaster, and Lieutenant E. de S. Smart to be Adjutant. Brigade-Surgeon R. Harvey, Administrative Medical Officer, Peshawar District, and Major A. G. Watson, Station Staff Officer, Jullandar, have been granted 60 days' and 30 days' privilege leave, respectively.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Port Said, Aden and Ismailia, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

For London.

Mr Simeon
Mr Knight and child
Mrs Haig
Miss Lyman
Mr Marios
Revd E Bensley
Mr Henderson
Mrs Jones
Mr H Wright
Mr H B Hiderstelt
Mr Cox
Mr Lambert
Mrs Whiteford
Mr Gaisden
Miss Pash
Mr Rogers
Mr T S Hollis
Mr and Mrs Black
Miss Wells

For Port Said.—Mr Hanort.

For Aden.

Col Morse
Mr Folly
Mr W G Henniker
Dr Ghaswala

For Brindisi.

Dr Crofts
Mr A Gibbs
Sir T Thompson
Capt W Stewart
Mr Wrigat
Lt Money
Capt Bicknoll
Mr Rollo
Mr Gale
Col Ross
Mr Hood
Mr Ulick Browne
Mr Ross
Mr Kitteridge
Mr and Mrs Oakes and nurse
Capt Lawless
Mr A Smythe

For Ismailia.—Mr. Simons.

The following passages are engaged:—

Per s.s. Siam, Captain W. H. T. Weighell, 26th June, 1891.

For Marseilles.—Mr and Mrs H Ball, Mr John Horne, Capt and Mrs Wicks, Revd R P Barnett, Mr Bateson, and Mr and Mrs Gibbson and family.

For Brindisi.—Mr Webb Ware, Col Wace, and Dr Crawford.

Per s.s. Sutlej, Captain W. D. Worcester, 3rd July, 1891.

For Aden.—Mr and Mrs W Crawley.

For Brindisi.—Mr J McLean, Lieut Matthews, Mr E Galbraith, Capt Davies, Surg-Major Macrobin, Mr. Forster and Mr Harris.

For London.—Mr and Mrs Ezekiel and child.

Per s.s. Assam, Captain W. J. Webber, 10th July 1891.

For Brindisi.—Mr Bushby, Sir H L Harrison and Mr Leivis

For Marseilles.—Capt and Mrs Davidson and Mr Crawley

Per s. s. Oriental, Captain E. Stewart, 17th July, 1891.

For London.—Surg Maj and Mrs Hendley, Bde Surg Sargent, Capt Daran, Col Maiden, Miss Maidew, Mr and Mrs Graham and child, and Mr and Mrs Tagg.

For Brindisi.—Col Spring, Col and Mrs A C Smith, Capt Eardly Wilmot, Mr Ludman, Mr Pratt Mr R Decy Spelding, Mr Harling, Mr and Mrs Burkitt and infant, Maj Genl and Mrs Nairne, Mr G F Sylvester, Capt Lowry, Major Davies, Mr Lane, Mr Harrison, Mr Mulock, and Surg Maj and Mrs Anderson.

THE STRANGE STORY OF LAURENCE OLIPHANT.

In a memoir by Mrs. Oliphant, which has just been published, we follow him in its pages: a youth among revolutionaries in Italy, a budding lawyer in Ceylon, a sportsman in India, a traveller in Russia, an explorer on the shores of the Black Sea, a wire-puller in Sleswig Holstein, a diplomatic *attaché* at Washington, a pro-consul at Minnesota. Then he is planning forlorn hopes with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and Lord Raglan in the Crimea; acting as war correspondent for the *Times*—here and in the Franco-German war; nearly getting murdered as *chargé d'affaires* in Japan; running the brilliant little *Owl* in London; financing at Wall-street, New York; getting into the House of Commons; seeing the Commune in Paris; concession-mongering at Constantinople; founding emigration schemes for the Jews; dwelling among the Druses and on the slopes of Carmel. One year he is in the full whirl of London society, the life of the dinner-table and the *salon*: the next he is lost to sight, living the life of a rough labourer in a cranky religious community in an obscure American village. Then back again, the wit, the satirist, the talker, the traveller, as before; yet liable at a moment's notice to plunge into another spell of darkness, just as much as to illuminate the secrets of Courts or immortalize the most hairbreadth escapes. Laurence Oliphant wrote, besides a dozen brilliant social skits and sketches of travel, "Piccadilly," "Altiora Peto," "Masollam," "Sympneumata," and "Scientific Religion." It may be that, when not one of these works is any longer read, people will still be interested in the question—How came it that the author of them, this keen, clever, critical, high-minded, but always peculiarly sane and practical man of the world, was ever enslaved by the Prophet Harris?

THE TWO OLIPHANTS.

It must be remembered that Mr. Harris did not carry Laurence Oliphant by storm. It was no emotional *coup de theatre* which led his victim to give up all and follow Harris. In these pages we see how well the ground had been prepared. Oliphant the mystic had been growing up within Oliphant the man of the world all along: and the same mother who received the lively mundane confessions of the latter was always encouraging the former in those impulses of dissatisfaction with the world and with worldly life which finally overwhelmed everything else. Even in the heyday of his youthful gaieties and successes his unreserved letters to this mother show the two strains running side by side. Take this, from America:—

"I am on chaffing terms with the Opposition, and on confidential with the Ministerialists. If I see girls in the galleries who are friends of mine (the galleries are always full), I go up there and criticise members and draw caricatures of them, which they throw down into members' laps neatly folded, who pass them to the original—by which time I have regained my seat, and the demure secretary remains profoundly political and unsuspected."

Then, in the full whirl, the young man suddenly bethinks him whether all is not hollow, and begins moralizing about his libations of champagne—never, be it understood, excessive—and other more alluring vanities of the world:—

"But a far more difficult matter than the champagne is the young ladies. My natural temperament not being amorous, but very joyous, I get too boisterous, or rather reckless, flirting for simple fun. Therefore, though there is no absolute command against other than idle words, which is one none of us can very strictly apply, yet I feel that I have been talking an amount of nonsense of which my conscience is ashamed, and the effect of a whole afternoon spent in the way I have described, which would formerly be to distract and unsettle me, has been to sober and solemnize me, and to make me think how I am to meet the difficulties opposed to me."

THE SECRET OF HARRIS'S POWER.

That is the tone always. Throwing himself into the world, conquering it, loving it, loved and admired by it. And yet, always, "in it, not of it." And then suddenly, when he was in the prime of life and vigour of faculties, comes the summons from Harris. What was Harris's spell? He offered no new creed. He merely grafted on to Swedenborgian Christianity some vague conception of "radiations," of "influx from God," of human beings as a sort of electric batteries communicating with each other and with the Eternal by some unintelligible "breath." Also, on to the old "elective affinities," Harris grafted the idea of a spiritual reunion of the sexes, man and woman, forming between them a perfect spiritual lung for breathing symphoniously with the Universal Breath—the scheme afterwards developed by Oliphant himself in "Sympneumata." Such being the creed, what was the prophet? A man, as facts proved, of extraordinary grip and power in some way; but not, if "Masollam" is a true picture, particularly attractive. Nor did Harris make much pretence of miracles. He resembled the prophetess of Theosophy (which, by the way Oliphant could never do at all) in his demand of absolute and utter obedience, but not in wonder-working. It was none of these things, then, which conquered Laurence Oliphant. What then? Simply the command to "Live the Life." He longed for some renunciation—some giving up the shows and shams of every day for practical self-denying work—some absolute discipline. So far he had temporized with the fashionable exercise of "Slumming." Here at last was a man who did indeed demand all—whose discipline left no merest trifle of life untouched. With pathetic simplicity Laurence accepted the call, and the best years of his life were surrendered to a tyranny as absolute as one human being ever imposed upon another. It was simply the old passion of devotion which drove men and women to strange penance in the age of faith, breaking out again, despite everything, in *bizarre* form in an emancipated age.

THE DISCIPLINE AT BROCTON.

Laurence Oliphant, having at length concentrated himself on a parliamentary ambition, had just got into Parliament. At a word from Harris, he first closed his mouth, and then his career. He made over all he had to Harris and joined him at Brocton. What his life was like there may be judged from this picture:—

"Coming straight from Mayfair, he was sent to sleep in a large loft containing only empty orange-boxes and one mattress, and he remembered arranging these articles so as to form some semblance of a room. His earliest work was clearing out a large cattle-shed or stable. He often, he said, recalled in a sort of nightmare the gloomy silent labour for days and days, wheeling barrows of dirt and rubbish in perfect loneliness, for he was not allowed to speak to any one; and even his food was conveyed to him by a silent messenger, to whom he might speak no word. Often, after this rough work was ended, and he came home dead-beat at nine o'clock, he was sent out again to draw water for household purposes till eleven o'clock, till his fingers were almost frost-bitten."

He had often to sit up all night to help Harris to cast out devils—"infernals" in Harris's jargon—from "infested" patients.

But there were special powers of spiritual torture in the system which follows. Harris arranged the disciples in groups of three or four persons to "assimilate," but if the magnetism of one was found to be injurious to another, Harris was aware of it at once, and instantly separated them. Any strong, merely natural affection was injurious, and in such cases all ties of relationship were overridden.

AN EXTRAORDINARY COURTSHIP.

But it was no part of Harris's plan to keep his ablest disciple spoiling at wood-hewing and water-drawing. When two or three years had firmly riveted his chains, he was sent back into the world to use his talents—in earning money for the "community"! He reappeared in London society, the same old Oliphant; went to France as war correspondent of the *Times*, and even threw himself into the money market at New York. He seemed a free man. But he was only acting under orders. He lived on an allowance. The proceeds of his work went where his property had gone—to Harris. Then he met in Paris the lady whose beauty and sweetness of character shine throughout Mrs. Oliphant's second volume—Miss Alice LeStrange. They were made for one another. In her perfect sympathy with his ideals, Miss LeStrange swallowed Harris and all. But Harris heard of the engagement with evident dismay. The marriage was deferred by his orders; and we find the poor girl actually pouring forth to the Prophet, by letter, her difficulties and doubts as to whether her love was of the properly supernal order approved by that gentleman:—

"I was beginning to take in the idea of how that life had become possible to him and to others, when I began also to know that I was ceasing to feel for him the mere respect and distant affection with which the great beauty of his nature had inspired me. I was horribly disturbed, knowing that to go forward without feeling ready to fight in the same battle, reckless of consequences, with him, would be doing a wicked wrong to him; and yet not knowing how I should tell whether or not the increased willingness I felt to devote my life to this ceaseless labour was fed by the personal feeling."

The correspondence between the lovers themselves is surely the strangest set of love-letters ever penned. There is the constant struggle to regard their love as an abstract and spiritual passion, and subdue the warm human sentiment which is perpetually bursting forth; his happiness and pride in herself, and the sense that she is his, subdued into a boast of the efficiency of the service she is to be trained to render to the great cause; and all the signs of happy, healthy, honest humanity cowed and scouted out of recognition. Here is a delightful human touch which occurs in an otherwise highly rarefied description by Oliphant:—

"She is twenty-six, and according to my taste very pretty; but that has nothing to do with it, only it fortunately happens so."

HARRIS THE TYRANT.

At length Harris deigned to permit the marriage—marriage being regarded in an esoteric sense—and even to accept of all the bride's property. Oliphant returned obedient to the fold, and brought his bride and his mother with him. The ladies were put to housemaid's work, and entered into the life with enthusiasm equal to Oliphant's own. But they were too happy so. The sanctified brutality of Harris was not satisfied. He found it necessary to separate the young lovers. First the husband was despatched on long business expeditions. Then the wife was removed to another settlement. Between mother and son, even, the loving confidences of a lifetime were sternly broken off. But the ferocious cruelty of the fellow did not stop here. He must needs poison the union as well as break it. He actually contrived to inspire Oliphant—possibly the wife too—with a horrible suspicion that they were not "true counterparts;" nay more, that Oliphant had a true counterpart "on the other side"—that is no longer on the earth. The strain was almost too much for the poor man's mind. Mrs. Oliphant records a scene which she says was the only one in which she detected in her kinsman any of that "crankiness" which was the common explanation of his vagaries. He conceived the idea that this imaginary dead rival of his wife "had inspired him with certain revelations in verse which he asked leave to read to me. To see him produce these rhymed effusions, and read them with the strangest boyish pleasure and shyness, astonished at their cleverness, and pausing from time to time to assure me that of himself he could not produce a rhyme to save his life, was the most astonishing experience. If the reader should exclaim, as many have done, that this was sheer madness, I can only reply that a more sane person never existed, and that the verses in question, strange and bald as they were, and most unlike anything sent from heaven, were nevertheless as lucid as they were daring, and conveyed a trenchant attack upon social evils of all kinds, in something more like doggerel than poetry."

DISILLUSION AND DELIVERANCE.

At last the limit was reached—human nature be thanked, there is a limit to such atrocious and wanton cruelty even when the inflictor is a Prophet and the sufferers his dupes. Lady Oliphant was the first to find Harris out: the discovery merely hastened her death and her liberation. The Prophet had made thrifty provision against accidents. He had bought and stocked a public-house with his plunder. The sight of one of his wife's or his mother's rings (which had been "given up" among other property) on the finger of one of the women of Harris's new settlement, was a picturesque incident in the disillusionment of Oliphant himself. A remnant of his property was wrested back from the Prophet by friends; but Harris did not yield without a struggle. He played his last card by trying to induce the wife to consent to proceedings for putting her husband in a madhouse. Happily this last atrocity was just what was needed to bring her the same happy deliverance as her husband.

Of Harris we cannot trust ourselves to speak further. Humanity, which is responsible for many religious impostors of more or less baseness, has produced a Harris. But it has not yet produced any language adequate to describe him. We will end with a scene from that brief period of happy and peaceful sunshine which followed the reunion of the Oliphants, and closed their loving labours in a Syrian village. It is the description of how "Sympneumata" was written. The book may be a melange of mystification; the theory of its joint authorship may be but a weak offshoot of the overwrought fancy of two enthusiasts; but as long as we cry as well as laugh over the fortunes of Don Quixote de la Mancha, so long will there be something touching as well as quaint in the childlike and happy faith with which these two generous and sorely tried souls wrought out together their message to humanity:—

"He had felt himself, he said, in a sort of restless excitation, full of the idea of writing something, but quite unable when he took his pen in his hand to gather together or express his ideas, and unable to give any reason for this mingled desire and incapacity, when his wife suddenly called him and told him that there was something in her mind to which she desired to give expression, if he would put it down for her. They then began together, she dictating, but he so entirely in accord that he would sometimes finish the sentence she had begun. It was, however, so much her work that after a chapter or two had been completed, he suggested to her that she should go on with it alone, which she attempted to do, but soon found herself, as he had been before, incapable of expressing the ideas of which her mind was full. He then resumed the pen, both of them feeling that it was intended to be their joint work; and thus the book was written."

CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST A BORAH.

This case which it will be remembered was instituted by a Borah, Moosajee Vullijee, against Lukmanjee Peerbhoy for perjury and fabricating false evidence in a civil proceeding in the Court of Small Causes before Khan Bahadur C. M. Cursetjee, the Third Judge, the facts of which have already been reported, was called yesterday for hearing at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, prosecuted; and Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bland, Solicitor, for the defence.

Cursetjee Manockjee Cursetjee, Third Judge of the Small Causes Court of Bombay, examined, said: The case No. 1411 of 1890 was before me on the first occasion on the 28th June, 1890, when the accused appeared and admitted the case. He was the third defendant. The plaintiff appeared to prove the claim and an *ex-parte* decree was passed against Nos. 1 and 2 who were not present. The Chief Judge and I afterwards granted a new trial on that suit on the application of the first defendant, Moosajee. A new trial was heard by me on Oct. 18, 1890. The accused was solemnly affirmed before me, and I took down his evidence. I produce my notebook of that day. Referring to those notes in my book the accused said: "All the summonses in this suit were served upon me. I gave the summons for defendant No. 1 to him personally. I did so in a shop of one Hussun Ally, near the Crawford Markets." In cross-examination the accused said: "Defendant No. 1 does not live at Bhosawal. His permanent residence is at Bombay. He was only temporarily resident at Bhosawal. I do not know where he was when this suit was filed. But he was in Bombay the day I delivered this summons to him. He said Hussun Ally was here. Defendant No. 1 is sitting in his shop." I decided on the retrial that the writing on which the suit was brought had been fraudulently altered, and I dismissed the suit as against defendant No. 1, the present complainant.

Cross-examined.—In the first case the accused admitted his liability stating he was only a surety. If I had not referred to my notes I could not have remembered all the accused said. But I have an independent memory of the accused stating before me that he had served the complainant with a summons in Bombay. I took time to consider my judgment before delivering it on the retrial.

The retrial was partly heard on 18th October and 8th December, 1890, and I gave judgment on the 12th December. If an application on that occasion had been made for sanction to prosecute for giving false evidence I would probably have made a note. The sanction granted by me is dated the 25th April. It was granted three or four days after the application was made. As far as I remember it was Mr. Payne who made the application. I am not sure if I took any note of the application. After receiving the application before granting it I did not refer to my notes of the trial. The point of delay in the application did not strike me as material.

Re-examined.—I knew the man was out of Bombay and I did not think the delay was material.

The case was adjourned.

The eldest daughter of Prince Fugger-Babenhausen, a Bavarian magnate, is married to the Hungarian Count Janko Vojkffy, who has created a scandal in Austria by complaining in the newspapers that his children have been seized by his father-in-law who keeps them imprisoned in his Schloss, which being built on the top of a mountain, is not easily invaded. The law courts have ordered that the Count is to obtain the custody of his children, but the edict is of no service to him, as it seems that Prince Fugger Babenhausen is too powerful and wealthy a personage to be subjected to any sort of legal process of compulsion; and, consequently, the poor little Fugger-Babenhausen Janko Vojkffys remain in durance on the top of the mountain.

It is probable that Sir Dennis FitzPatrick will proceed on furlough next month, and that Mr. Cunningham, Under-Secretary to Government in the Foreign Office, will assume charge of the Hyderabad Residency during the former's absence.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 16th June are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

Karachi.—Strong monsoon winds. River at Kotri on the 14th, 15 feet 2 inches against 12 feet 6 inches on the same date last year. Harvesting of adava crops continues. Kharif sowings over. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Adava crops injured by blight and insects in Manjhand Taluka and by blight in Kotri. Locust doing damage in Dadu, Sehwan, Manjhand, Kotri and Kohistan.

Shikarpur.—Threshing of rabi crops continues. Locusts appeared in 13 talukas, damaging crops in 3. River 11 feet 9 inches, against 9 feet 10 inches last year.

Hyderabad.—Rabi harvesting nearly over. Kharif cultivation commenced. Agricultural stock fair. Locusts in 2 talukas, causing damage in one.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Locusts in all talukas, causing damage to young crops in Thul and Shahdadpur.

Ahmedabad.—Land being prepared for kharif cultivation. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of fodder sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Weather cloudy with high winds. Agricultural stock in good condition. Ploughing delayed by want of rain.

Kaira.—Manuring of land progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Broach.—Preparations for ensuing season in progress. Fodder supply good except at Vagra and Hansot. Agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Slight rain in Bardoli, Bulsar, Pardi and Mandvi; maximum 16 cents at Bulsar and minimum 3 cents at Bardoli. Preparations for sowing in progress. Fodder supply sufficient and agricultural stock healthy.

Khandesh.—Preparations for kharif sowing in progress. Scarcity of fodder throughout the district.

Nasick.—Preparation of land for the current season in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair in 8, middling in 3, and poor in 1 taluka.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain on 10th and 12th; total of week 0·09 inch; total to date 0·55, being 9·90 below average. Abnormal temperature 2° warm from 10th to 13th and 3° warm from 14th to 16th. Vapour in air excessive on 11th and normal on all other days. Abnormal wind westerly on 10th, northerly from 13th to 16th and from north-west on 11th and 12th.

Thana.—Rain 15th cents. Preparations for the next season's rice crop in progress. Sowing operations retarded for want of rain. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 88 cents at Mahad and minimum 2 cents at Alibag. Sowing operations in progress throughout the district. Prices of fodder rising in petha Nagothna and in Mangaon and Mahad talukas.

Ratnagiri.—Rain scanty; maximum 1 inch 62 cents at Vengurla, minimum 5 cents at Khed. Sowing operations commenced.

Poona.—Rain during the week 5 cents at petha Mulshi and 4 cents at Maval; for the season maximum 1 inch 58 cents at Bhimthadi and minimum 7 cents at petha Mulshi and Maval. Sowing of rice and nagli commenced in taluka Maval; elsewhere sowing not yet commenced for want of rain. Scarcity of fodder in taluka Khed. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food-grains and fodder have somewhat risen in Poona City in consequence of the rain having held off.

Ahmednagar.—Preparation of land for kharif crops in progress. Cotton sowing retarded for want of rain. Fodder insufficient in 2 talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Sholapur.—Rain during the week 6 cents at Karmala and 40 cents at Pandharpur; maximum for season 55 cents at Pandharpur and minimum 4 cents at Sholapur. Want of rain throughout the district. Lands being prepared for the next season. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Rain in Khanapur 50 cents; urgently wanted throughout the district. Fodder dear at Valva. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Slight showers in 4 talukas; not enough anywhere for sowing. Agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 4 cents; total 3 inches 60 cents. Slight rain at Chandgad and Khanapur. Rain urgently wanted. Rice sowing continues. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Very slight rain in 3 talukas; average for the week 2 cents and for the season 5 inches 19 cents. Early sowing retarded for want of rain, which is badly wanted in almost all places. Standing crops withering. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of water in 4 and of fodder in 3 talukas.

Kanara.—Rain throughout the district, except at Yellapur and Mundgod. Preparations for monsoon crops continue. Sowing commenced and young plants thriving on the coast and at Haliyal.

Rajkot.—Land cultivation progresses. Weather cloudy. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of water much felt.

Wadhwan.—Weather hot and cloudy; very high winds.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock in fair condition. Scarcity of water and fodder in Baroda and Kadi divisions.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters and letters addressed "Post Office" lying at the Bombay Office:—

Aitchison, W
Armfield, F
Aldhame
Andie
Anderson, L H, Miss
Brooks, R
Bowen, W, Dr
Borwill, L
Batman, H B J, Mrs
Boord, Mrs
Barghins, J M E
Buckree, Mrs
Butts, H H
Bennett, E
Bolton, H J, Capt
Beman, M
Bevveridge, H S
Bethune, F J
Burton, Mrs
Benson, A H
Britt, F R
Beynon, C
Carpenter, E
Cooke, M, Miss
Chater, A
Colville, H S
Coulson, W
Cruden, E
Colbeck, R J A, Revd
Clarke, W O, Mrs
Caldicott, J
Cooper, C
Campbell, B
Dunjsha, E Patel
D'Costa, E
Durand, L, Mrs
Dodiro, G B
Duncan, J
Dr Ivoy, O
Dashwood, Capt
Edjee, J J S, Dr
Ellis, J H
Enumy, O M C
Fomme, K
Fuldhouse, A, Mrs
Forst, J
Foggi, E
Fitherston, B I
Foss, Capt
Fernandiz, W S
Farsyth, W
Gorwey, M
Gren, A, Mrs
Golfrey, S, Col
Grenberg, W
Grant, W H
Grunburg, D
Ground, A
Ghirtmer, L
Hurat, F
Harris, H S
Hardcastle, F E B, Capt
Hillin, R Capt
Hewett & Co
Henchy, T
Holz, J
Hobhouse, C E
Hood, C, Col
Hallitt, Mrs
Hill, C H A
Han, A K
Hennell, Maj
Holland, W
Hajee, Tar Mahomed Ahmed
Israil, M
Jones, E
John, A
Jennings, H B
Kennedy, H
Kemmerling, S
Kuller, Madan
Kene, M P
Littlewood, J H
Lockyer, L W
LeRoy, Modair
Laycock, W F
Ludirt, W
Lewis, S A, Mrs
Macausland, Capt
Man, E
Moore, O J
Morghsten, B
Muir, F, Mrs
Morrison, C, Miss
Mackenzie, A P
Morindin, C R
Miller, F P
Mullins, E, Miss
Magnurr, A E
Montzaris, G
Marshall, A C
Mackennon, D, Miss
Martin, F W
Miller, Mrs K
Newcombe, A C
Newcombe, J S
Nichols, J J
Nairne, A K
Nathasing
Nichols, W
Oswald, F, Lt
Omara, C
Ostanlal Narotamdass
Prinsip Justice
Pereira, Miss
Pollock, J
Penney, A
Perry, H R P
Pettit, M H
Pawlit,
Page, G E
Ryan, R P
Rice, H
Rickets, P E
Rochill, W
Robinson, A
Rai Bahadur Kout Lalur
Rogers, C S
Rossen, A
Romin, A
Ray, P C
Rees, R T
Swift, R M P
Stebbing, A E
Sett, B C
Symour, E, Miss
Smith, A M
Scott, S
Scott, O Mrs
S M Mohidin Hajee
Taylor, G F
Taylor, J, Sir
Victor Prence
Vita, A
Vann Tassill, P, Miss
Woodcock, C, Mrs
Williamson, A C, Miss
Welton, Mrs
Waran
Wilson, W
Washdhouse, Mrs
Welch, F H, Brig-Surg
West, R
Watson, S A

BOMBAY MINTING OPERATIONS.

The following statement of silver balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 17th June is issued in the *Government Gazette*:—

		Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 10th June, 1891		73,05,000
Do. Government Silver on do.		27,96,000
Total..Rs.		1,01,01,000
	Rs.	
Add—Silver received during the week on account of the Currency Department	17,000	
Do. do. Government	2,000	
		19,000
	Rs.	1,01,23,000
Deduct—New coin paid to the Reserve Treasury during the week....	11,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	1,000	
		11,01,000
Balance on evening of the 17th June 1891......Rs.		90,22,000
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	Rs. 62,38,000	
Do. Government	27,84,000	
	Rs. 90,22,000	
There is in addition awaiting Assay—Bullion belonging to private individuals	Rs. 41,000	
Do. to Government.	....	
	Rs. 41,000	

"Sloth is the key to poverty." Don't be too lazy to clean the house, but if you are try Sapolio. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang.)

THE RISE AND FALL OF EXCHANGE.

VITHULDASS PURSHUDAS *vs.* THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The plaintiff in this case prayed judgment for the sum of Rs. 7,545-5-10, together with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 1st October, 1890, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the defendants' refusal to perform their part of contracts, dated the 26th August, 1890, &c. Mr. Starling and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dyabhoy, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the Bank.

The plaintiff stated that, on the 26th August, 1890, he purchased from the defendants the sum of £4,000 at 1-8 9-16 through broker Janardhun Dhakjee, and a further sum of £2,000 through broker Hunsraj Narrandas, for September delivery. Contracts for the above sums were duly signed by the plaintiff, and they were now with the defendants. Shortly after the contracts were entered into, he left Bombay on account of ill-health. On the 3rd September, 1890, the defendants sent to plaintiff a letter demanding a margin of 25 per cent. as a guarantee for the due fulfilment of the contracts. On the 6th September, they sent him another letter, informing him that the contracts had been cancelled, as he failed to send in the margin money. On the 25th September, three days after his return to Bombay, the plaintiff, through his solicitors, called upon the defendants to carry out the contracts by giving a draft for £6,000 as agreed upon, and offering to pay for the same at the agreed rate. The defendants refused and neglected to perform their part of the contracts, and by reason of their default the plaintiff sustained damages to the extent of Rs.7,545-510. The defendants refused to pay this sum on the false pretence that the contracts were cancelled at the personal request of the plaintiff.

The defendants admitted that they entered into the contracts with the plaintiff, but they said they believed it to be untrue that, shortly after the contracts were made, the plaintiff left Bombay as he was in Bombay on the 3rd and 6th September, 1890. On the former date, they sent him the letter of demand; and on the latter date, he came to the defendants' office, the rates of exchange ruling on that date showing a loss to the plaintiff upon the contracts, and a further rise in exchange was generally expected. The defendants had been previously informed that the plaintiff was in insolvent circumstances; and it was agreed between the plaintiff and the defendants that the contracts should be cancelled. After they had been so cancelled, the defendants' accountant wrote a letter to that effect and handed it to the plaintiff before he left the Bank's office. During the latter part of the month of September, 1890, there was a sudden and heavy fall in exchange; and the plaintiff, in consequence thereof, caused a letter of the 25th September to be written to the defendants, asking them to carry out the contracts. The defendants denied that the plaintiff was ready and willing to perform the contracts or that he had suffered the damages alleged in the plaint. They, therefore, submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the afternoon, his lordship having been sitting in chambers till then.

THE EXPULSION OF JEWS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* has received a communication from a correspondent who says:—

"The Government has certainly committed a great blunder by issuing the ukase for the expulsion of Jews from Moscow and other districts. They seem to have thought, as usual, only of the religious, political, and social sides of the matter, and quite to have forgotten the financial and commercial consequences."

Foreign opinion has produced some effect. The expulsion goes on in Moscow in the same brutal way as before, but more in secret. In out-of-the-way places the expulsion is executed quite openly, and with the same harsh cruelty. In Moscow a committee formed to provide distressed Jews with railway tickets and food, &c., has already spent more than 16,000 roubles. Even those Jews who have the right to stay have begun to liquidate their affairs and leave:—

"In such circumstances it would be altogether wrong to believe that the expulsion of Jews from Moscow has been suspended, by the fact of there being no more Jews here to expel. By far the greater majority of the Moscow population of Russians do not approve of these inhuman proceedings. . . . . I could give you a full list of the names and occupations of the Jews who have been sent away. Of course, it would be impossible to give the names of the thousands who have gone away of their own accord. The numbers of those being sent away to their birthplaces per etape has sensibly diminished, but this is certainly not due to any milder measures adopted by the authorities. It is entirely due to the committees of relief above mentioned. There are still many Jews in prison, the only reason for their incarceration being that their passports contained no permission for them to reside in Moscow. The prisoners are only allowed bread and water. They are no longer transported in large numbers to the railway station in broad daylight, but a few at a time in the middle of the night.

"Children of Jews enjoying the privilege of free settlement, who have hitherto been left unmolested, have received notice that they must acquire a university degree by the time they are twenty-one years of age, otherwise they will be expelled. But how are they to get this degree while the way to the higher schools is being barred to them, as you know? Is this not outrageous? . . . . . Here are some more instances. Two innocent Jewish girls of honest character not being permitted to live any longer in Moscow, their birth place, have had their names entered on the list of prostitutes, in regard to whom the law makes no distinction. Yesterday a young Jewish girl, bereft of all means of subsistence and homeless because, nobody dared to give her shelter when they saw the colour of her passport, was seen wandering for hours about the river side. When nobody was near except a peasant she threw herself into the water, screaming that she was a poor Jewess persecuted to death. The peasant saved her and in the police-court she repeatedly requested that the reason of her despairing attempt should be entered on the protocol, or charge-sheet, but the police would only write that it was 'owing to her destitution.'"

Baron Hirsch has stated to Reuter's agent in Paris that he proposes to buy about 5,000,000 acres of land in the Argentine Republic for colonisation by homeless Jews, but that nothing is ready at present. Last year he sent a commission to Argentine to investigate the practicability of the project:—

"When the proper time comes I shall appoint committees at Hamburg and other towns to receive, inquire into, and accept applications from destitute Jews, after which a free passage to their new homes will be provided for the successful applicants. I do not intend to make the mistake of crowding the colonists together at once in one place. I shall divide the land into plots, sections, and villages, and have everything ready for the emigrants before they are sent out. In each village I shall place a number of earlier Jewish colonists, whose prosperity and experience will encourage, aid, and stimulate the new comers.

It is reported that an agent sent to St. Petersburg by the Baron to arrange matters connected with the emigration has been refused an interview by M. Pobiedonastzeff.

Baron Hirsch is among those who think that the Czar is unacquainted with the truth respecting the cruelties that are perpetrated, and he is convinced that if His Majesty could be made fully aware of what is going on he would put a stop to the barbarity. The Baron then goes on to suggest (without hoping, however, that his suggestion will ever rich the eye of the Czar) that if the Russian Government means to get rid of five millions of Jews who inhabit Russian territory, a period of, say, twenty years should be fixed, a certain number to leave the country every year.

It has been reported from St. Petersburg that a new measure of repression has been prepared against the Jews. M. Pobiednostzeff, the Procurator of the Holy Synod, has, it is stated, drawn up, and will shortly submit to the approval of the Council, of the Empire, a new ecclesiastical ordinance forbidding the Jews to observe the Hebrew Sabbath by closing their shops or other commercial establishments or manufactories on Saturdays, and ordering them, on the other hand, to shut up their places of business on Sundays and other religious festivals of the Orthodox faith. Jewish employes in shops, offices, and other establishments, moreover, are, under the new ordinance, to be compelled to work on Saturdays and to observe Sunday as a day of rest.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* says that all the Russian mail steamers which leave there bi-weekly for Alexandria, touching at Jaffa, continue to carry a crowd of Jewish steerage passengers for Palestine, and the express train for the western frontier takes a large number of Jewish emigrants every night of the week with the exception of Friday.

DR. ACCACIO DA GAMA.

With a recent issue of the *Anglo-Lusitano* a portrait of Dr. J. Accacio da Gama was presented to the subscribers. It was accompanied by the following biographical sketch:—As for the portrait itself it will be seen that it is a very faithful likeness and reflects the highest credit upon the artist. It is a work for which we are indebted to our most distinguished artist, Mr. A. P. Cortez, whose patriotic sentiments are as marked as his artistic attainments. While distributing the portrait it will not be out of place to lay before our readers a brief biographical sketch of our distinguished countryman whom it represents.

Dr. J. Accacio da Gama, who now represents one of the four branches of the ancient Gama family of Verna in Salsette, Goa, was born on the 18th of April 1845, and is accordingly 46 years of age. Having made his preparatory studies in the Lyceum of Goa he came to Bombay, and after some years entered the Grant Medical College. After a distinguished college career he graduated in medicine in 1872 in the University of Bombay. Immediately on taking his degree he was appointed Assistant Surgeon at the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Ophthalmic Hospital, which he left some time after for private practice. As is well known Dr. da Gama is an able surgeon, and as a specialist in diseases of the eye he has few, if any, equals. Besides many other operations he has up to this performed more than 1,200 operations of cataract. Indeed from the very beginning of his professional career he made his mark as an ophthalmic surgeon. Already in the annual administration report of the Indian Medical Department for 1872-73 and in the Government Resolution passed thereon Dr. da Gama was singled out for special mention in connection with cataract operations performed at the Sir Cowasji Jehanghir Ophthalmic Hospital. Some years later Surgeon-General W. G. Hunter, himself a distinguished ophthamologist, remarked as follows in his annual address as president of the Grant College Medical Society: "Mr. da Gama's notes on certain diseases of the eye are exceedingly interesting, and of a varied character. They speak well of that gentleman's acumen and research in this special branch of professional knowledge. They are too extensive for me to make more than this casual reference to them." The annual addresses of other Presidents of the Grant College Medical Society bear equal testimony to Dr. da Gama's success as a specialist in eye diseases. One of them, Dr. H. Cook has recorded the following opinion: "Mr. da Gama's paper in November on congenital cataract and its treatment was a very careful and well considered one and illustrates the blessings which skill in this special department of surgery is capable of conferring on the people. He discusses many points of interest, and his cases evidence the difficulties as well as the success that attend the several operations." Another president of the Society, Dr. J. C. Lisboa said in the course of his address in February 1879:—"Mr. da Gama read two papers, one on the various operations on the eye he had performed, and the other on the use of eserine in diseases of the eye......Mr. da Gama has been practising this branch of surgery ever since he obtained his diploma from the Bombay University, and, as you know, with great credit to himself and benefit to his numerous patients. I believe there is at present no ophthalmologist in Bombay who has operated in so many cases of cataract as he has done, and I am glad to say that I have witnessed operations performed by him with skill and dexterity." Dr. da Gama has introduced several new methods and remedies for the treatment of diseases of the eye. Regarding one of these the President of the Grant College Medical Society said in September 1883:—"In eye diseases Dr. da Gama always says something new, and his papers are very interesting. There are various ways in which granular lids are treated and Dr. Gama's new remedy—jequerity—requires to be tried before it is pronounced as a cure for granular lids, and the members feel grateful to him for bringing forward this new remedy." In 1875 Dr. da Gama performed a new operation of cataract by peripheric flap. M. de Wecker of Paris who performed the same operation in 1877 claimed priority for himself, but the question was finally settled in Dr. da Gama's favour. On the 12th August 1879 a meeting of the Grant College Medical Society was held to enquire into and decide the point, and Dr. Blanc, who presided, said: "The paper just read is deserving of great praise. It reflects great credit on the writer (Dr. da Gama), and shows how earnestly he is at work on the subject which he has chosen as a speciality. There is no doubt he has claim to priority of performing the modified operation of cataract, claimed for himself by M. de Wecker. This will surely place him high as an ophthalmic surgeon, and will shed lustre on the Society to which he contributes frequently very interesting and original papers." The annual address of the president of the same Society delivered in January 1880 refers to the same subject in these terms:—"You all know Mr. A. da Gama has been practising the ophthalmic branch of surgery with success; and I was glad to read in the *Annales d'Oculistique* for September and October last a letter of this active member of our Society, in which he establishes the right of priority he has to an operation of cataract by peripheric flap, claimed for himself by the celebrated M. de Wecker of Paris. It is labours of such a nature that bring our Society and what we do before the profession in Europe." In 1884 Dr. da Gama with the help of certain wealthy citizens of Bombay established the Bombay Eye and Ear Infirmary, and he was appointed Chief Surgeon of the same, serving gratuitously. In 1889 the subscribers withdrew their support, but Dr. da Gama continues to maintain the institution on his own account. The periodical reports of this institution show that up to the present about 107,000 patients have availed themselves of Dr. da Gama's treatment. The doctor's writings in the journal of the Grant College Medical Society, in the British Medical Journal, the *Annales d'Oculistique*, and other periodicals speak for themselves. His other writings published separately at different periods are monographs on various diseases of the eye; on congenital cataract and its treatment; on various operations performed by him on the eye; on a new method of extracting cataract, (the one for which M. de Wecker ceded right of priority to Dr. daGama); on jequerity and its application in diseases of the eye; on the treatment of lachrymal obstruction; on the ophthalmology of infants; on the treatment of the astriction of the urethra by means of 'bouge a baule' (1872); on a new theory of Glaucoma; on intra-ocular hemorrhage following on extraction of cataract; on the suppuration of the cornea in the extraction of cataract (being a discussion of the thesis of Dr. Wolfe presented at the annual Congress of the British Medical Association at London in 1885); on cancer in the womb and its treatment by extirpation with electro-cautery as exemplified in cases treated by the author. Besides these writings on medical subjects, Dr. da Gama is the author of a memoir on the belief in the Biscobra (1883). He is also a contributor to the Journal of Medicine and Physiology of Paris. His clinical conferences on diseases of the eye held at the Bombay Eye and Ear Infirmary are in press, as well as a memoir on the poisonous snakes of Goa.

From the Portuguese Government Dr. da Gama has received the decoration of the Order of Christ. On the 13th January 1886 the Bombay Government appointed him a Fellow of the University of Bombay in the Faculties of Arts and Medicine. He is also a corresponding Fellow of the Academy of Sciences of Toulouse, member of the British Medical Association of London, life member of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom, member of the Natural History and Art Societies of Bombay, and honorary secretary to the Bombay Medical Union.

Dr. da Gama married on 2nd December 1882 D. Theodolinda Alvares, of an ancient and well-known family of Margao, and has one daughter and two sons.

In his own community Dr. Accacio da Gama naturally occupies a leading position. He has always taken an active and intelligent part in all movements affecting the welfare of his countrymen, and his affable and obliging manners and his accessibility to all have made him deservedly popular among all classes. In the memorable consular case he was singled out as one of the three defendants on the side of the community. In the Padroado Question Dr. da Gama took a prominent part. In April 1890 and again in September last the community put him at the head of the movement against tyrannic doings of the late Governor-General of Portuguese India. The success of that movement has been largely due to Dr. da Gama's tact and energy. In this position he has made great personal and pecuniary sacrifices, which are only known to those who have been closely associated with him in the conduct of the movement. Dr. da Gama thoroughly identifies himself with everything connected with the community and takes a keen interest in all its institutions. He is President of the Associacao Goana de Mutuo Auxilio and a member of the Dabul Church Committee.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, Mild and Emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

A FRENCH MILITARY SCANDAL.

In the French Chamber on Thursday (May 21) M. Le Herisse (Boulangist) questioned the Minister of Marine as to the purchase by the Government of foreign guns and the export of smokeless powder. M. Barbey replied that the Government had supplied smokeless powder neither to Messrs. Armstrong nor any one else. They had ordered two quickfiring guns from the Armstrong firm to see whether they had any peculiarities which the Government could turn to account. No guns had been purchased from Krupp. M. Gerville Reache assured M. Barbey, on the best authority, that French smokeless powder had been seen at Messrs. Armstrong's works. M. de Freycinet pointed out that smokeless powder was an article of trade, and was daily sold. The matter dropped at the time, but it has since been brought again into prominence by the arrest of M. Tripone, a retired captain in the army, Messrs. Armstrong's French agent, and M. Turpin, the inventor of melinite, owing to a book published by the latter accusing M. Tripone of having sold the secret of melinite to the Armstrongs, but also itself publishing the secret. The unsold copies of the book were also seized to the number of 1,500 but 6,000 are already said to have got into circulation. According to M. Turpin's account, he suggested some seven or eight years ago to the Government the use of picric acid to charge shells. Experiments were made for some months, and finally M. Turpin was given £10,000, and told that he could do what he pleased with picric acid itself, but that the explosives resulting from the experiments that had been made (and at which he had been present) must remain the secret of the Government. M. Turpin, dissatisfied with this, demanded £150,000 more, on the ground that he had been inadequately recompensed but three successive Ministers, Generals Boulanger, Ferron, and Logerot, declined to grant this. M. Turpin then went to England, and began negotiations with Messrs. Armstrong, although under the law of 1886 the pretence of selling melinite, which is the property of the French Government, is an act of treason or espionage. These negotiations, however, fell through, M. Turpin declares, owing to the secret having been already communicated to them by M. Tripone. Finally Messrs. Armstrong wrote to M. Turpin in April, 1889, repudiating all his charges, and informing him that an action for libel would be commenced against him directly he set foot in England. On Sept. 28, 1889, M. Turpin wrote to the Public Prosecutor that, having visited England at the urgent request of M. Tripone, he was on the point of entering into a contract with the Armstrong Company, to which he had been introduced by M. Tripone, when "I acquired the certainty, of which I hold adequate proof, that this latter had betrayed into the hands of Armstrong and Company, either for money, or for the consideration that he should be made the representative of Messrs. Armstrong in France, a post he has held since that period, a number of documents purloined from the Ministry of War, copies and tracings of which were made partly by Tripone himself, and partly by one of his relatives and employes." To this is appended a list of the documents, copies of which, M. Turpin states, were handed to the directors of the Armstrong Company. The plans when he saw them still bore the signature of General Boulanger. M. Turpin says as soon as this "infamous transaction" came to his knowledge he relinquished the £30,000 he was to have received from the Armstrong Company, and abandoned the contract, "preferring my honour to fortune." The *Times* correspondent says M. de Freycinet appointed a commission to investigate this matter. M. Tripone gave adequate explanations, M. Turpin talked of proofs, but would not produce them till the matter came before a court of law. The commission accordingly reported that there was no cause to go further into the matter.

On Monday, May 25, M. de Freycinet, in reply to a question, stated the facts. The original arrangement made with M. Turpin by General Campenon, then Minister of War, was not provisional, but definitive. He was paid £10,000 to give the War Office the right to use his secret for ten months, after which both parties were to resume freedom of action:—"As to documents having been abstracted from the War Office, there was no proof of this, and the alleged plans of the Bourges explosive published by M. Turpin were quite different from those of the War Office. After expressing his entire confidence in the officers attacked in the book, M. de Freycinet remarked that, even if M. Turpin's piric acid and the War Office melinite were identical, there would be no great danger in the divulging of it, for melinite was only a small part of the complicated processes of French armaments. There was a mass of details and improvements which could not be communicated to foreigners except by general officers, who were quite beyond suspicion. The stocks of a country, moreover, could not be changed in a day, and the French were inferior to none. The book was being prosecuted as an attempt to reveal military secrets, but the public need not be uneasy at these pretended treasons."

Mr. Vavasseur, one of the directors of Armstrong and Co., has stated to the Judge d'Instruction that M. Tripone never offered him the secret of the melinite and that of the Turpin detonator. M. Turpin spontaneously offered both the melinite and the detonator. He replied that the melinite was of no use to the firm; but he would try the detonator. M. Turpin's trials on the Elswick ranges were not, however, satisfactory; and this being reported to the British Government, they declined the detonator as insufficient. M. Tripone merely introduced M. Turpin to the firm. They did not require the drawings of M. Turpin to manufacture shells, since all their shells were manufactured in France. In conclusion, Mr. Vavasseur said they would prosecute M. Turpin for libel before the French tribunals.

The statement of M. de Freycinet to the Chamber of Deputies has, to a great extent, allayed the excitement caused by M. Turpin's revelations. No disposition is evinced to question the accuracy of his declaration that the secrets of the War Office have not been betrayed to any foreign Power, and that M. Turpin, like other inventors, has deluded himself as to the value of his discovery. Nevertheless (says the *Standard* correspondent) some people wonder why M. Tripone should be arrested in 1891 on charges which were regarded as frivolous in 1889. It is also not quite clear why M. Turpin should have been arrested, and why such efforts should be made to seize every copy of his book, if its contents are merely the railings or a disappointed inventor. M. Jules Ferry has written to the papers upon the "rectitude and patriotism of M. Tripone." who distinguished himself at the siege of Belfort. On the other hand, the *France* points out that, however wrongheaded M. Turpin may be in some respects, yet there can be no doubt that he discovered the substance out of which melinite was fabricated; and the payment made to him by the French War Office, and the promise of the Armstrong firm to pay him a large sum, are *prima facie* evidence that he is not romancing.

[Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell and Co. (Limited) state that the following are the facts with regard to the melinite affairs:—Certain negotiations were entered into between M. Turpin and the Elswick Company for the use of an invention relating to explosives which M. Turpin expressly stated he was at full liberty to sell. Whatever technical information the Elswick Company required was given, not by M. Tripone, but solely and directly by M. Turpin, who represented that he was perfectly free from all obligations in any quarter. It was afterwards asserted that the French Government, after having adopted the explosive introduced by M. Turpin, had made certain changes which were important and which were not known to him. But whether or not this be so, no experiments carried on by the French Government were ever communicated, either by M. Tripone or M. Turpin, to Elswick, and, in fact, the Elswick Company have never received any technical information whatever from their agent, M. Tripone, with regard to melinite.]

Whilst a prisoner was being tried in the police-court at Batoum he was shot by the prosecutor and immediately expired. It appears that Prince Morshanya arrived at Batoum from Kutais for the purpose of consulting a Turkish doctor respecting his health. Whilst staying at an hotel his pocket-book, containing 560 roubles, was stolen, and a man, named Michael Kopradze, was arrested for the robbery. The next day, whilst the case was being heard at the police-court, the Prince offered to give the thief the odd 60 roubles if he would say where he had hidden the money; but the prisoner laughed at the prosecutor and kicked him, whereupon Prince Morshanya drew his revolver and shot the man dead. Prince Marshanya was at once arrested.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

MR. EDISON'S LATEST INVENTION.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, gave to a Press correspondent in New York, on the 28th ult., a full description of his latest and most surprising device, called the kinetograph, which in many respects is a combination of the phonograph with photography. Mr. Edison said:—

The kinetograph is a machine combining electricity with photography, so that a man may sit in his drawing-rooms and see reproduced upon a screen the stage of a distant theatre, may observe the actions of the actors exactly, and also hear the voices of the players or the music of an opera. So exact is the instrument that every muscle of the face and every expression is faithfully reproduced. The machine will for instance, reproduce a boxing match. The whole scene is reproduced, every blow struck is seen perfectly, and even the sound of the blows can be heard. The kinetograph has only to be placed upon a table in front of the stage. The machine photographs the scene, and records the minutest sound. It begins to work as soon as the curtain is raised, recording the motions of the actors at the rate of 46 impressions per second. This is sufficient to give a continuous picture of what is happening. The photographic slips are then developed and replaced in the machine and a projecting lens is substituted for the photographic lens. Now by adjusting the phonograph and by means of a calcium light, the whole scene may be reproduced in your drawing-room. As the impressions are permanently taken the scene may be reproduced years later and as many times as any one desires to see it. The photographs are reproduced in miniature or in life-size, so that nothing of the performance need be lost."

The kinetograph, speaking roughly, is a camera arranged in a new manner to do new work. In a small box containing the camera Mr. Edison places a roll of gelatine film three-quarters of an inch wide and of any length desired. The interior of the camera is arranged in the ordinary way. The gelatine stripe is unrolled from one spindle and re-rolled upon another, and it is in passing from the first spindle to the second that it is carried before the lens of the camera. The shutters of the camera are arranged to be worked by a shaft attached to a cylinder of a phonograph. This shaft also works the spindles which carry the rolls of film, and the mechanism of the camera is so arranged that when the shutters are open the spindles stop, and the gelatine film is fixed before the lens. In less than the 46th part of a second the photograph is taken, the shutters snap, and the spindles turn the gelatine strip, which moves on for a new photograph. The arrangement is so complete and extraordinarily rapid that 46 photographs may be taken in one second. Upon this point Mr. Edison said:—

"The trouble in all attempts heretofore made to reproduce action and motion by photography was that the figures were not taken in a series with sufficient rapidity to get accurately the motion it was desired to reproduce. Mr. Hemment, the man who photographs running horses in the thousandth part of a second, had the idea, but he failed because he could only take half-a-dozen photographs at a time, and these photographs, if reproduced in a series, would have shown a jerky and imperfect motion. My idea was to take a series of instantaneous photographs of motions so rapidly that in the reproduction photographic representations would become dissolved in pure motion instead of a series of jerks. The kinetograph can take a series of 46 photographs in one second, which, so far as the eye can observe, is perfectly pure, continuous motion. This can be kept up as long as desired. The machine starts, moves, stops, opens the shutters, takes the photograph, closes the shutters, and starts again, repeating the process, as I have stated, 46 times in a second."

To illustrate what he meant, Mr. Edison took one of the rolls of gelatine film, which had been through a kinetograph, and showed it to the Press correspondent.

Upon it was photographed one of the boys employed in Mr. Edison's laboratory. The photographs were about half an inch square, taken on the film at intervals of about one inch. They represent the boy in the act of taking off his hat and bowing. Between the first view and the last of the series the complete motion of removing the hat and making the bow was clearly discernible and there was no apparent change of position between any two consecutive views. The boy's hat was upon his head in the first view and his hand was at his side. The hand was gradually raised toward the head, which gradually inclined forward, the hat was removed, and the bow completed, after which the hat was placed upon the boy's head. Mr. Edison showed the machine to the correspondent, and to a layman it appears to be simply a square box, in the upper end of which is a hole one inch in diameter. In the hole is a lens, and on the bottom of the box within is arranged a series of wheels and spindles upon which the rolls of gelatine film are placed. The film is carried from one of the spindles over the wheels past the lens to the other spindle. Fastened to the latter spindle is a belt, which is attached to an electric motor. When the motor is started the roll of gelatine is transferred from the first to the second spindle, and in the transfer is passed before the lens and the photographic impression is taken. The film comes out perfectly when run at the highest speed. The correspondent could see the boy distinctly waving his hand and touching his hat. The lad laughed, shook his head, and bowed. The gelatine film could be seen in rapid motion, but the figures of the boy were always before the lens and every motion was natural and perfect.

Then Mr. Edison attached the projecting lens to a screen, when the figure came out life size, every feature being distinct and the action of the muscles perfect. Mr. Edison slowed the machine down and the difference was apparent, the action of the boy becoming jerky. It was by constantly increasing the rapidity of the machine that the inventor finally determined the fact that 46 photographs per second are the proper number for the exact production of ordinary motion.

Mr. Edison intends to reproduce an entire opera by means of this invention. He does not mean to show it in miniature, but will represent the stage with the actors moving, speaking, and singing. The players will be life size and the music will be exactly reproduced. The result is a gigantic photograph, not merely of the actors, but of the entire stage, scenery, and furniture. In order to obtain this result it will be necessary to have a phonograph large enough to contain a cylinder capable of recording every sound made during the 30 minutes, which is about the average duration of an act in a play. It would, of course, be impossible to change the cylinders of the phonograph or stop the kinetograph during the act.

As a means of amusement, Mr. Edison's new invention promises to be a great success. From the reel of film which will contain the original photograph, Mr. Edison expects to make numberless duplicates. These will be sold, so that a person owning a machine may buy any opera he may wish to reproduce in his own house.—*Dalziel (The Times Special).*

MR. TALBOT AND THE CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The following questions and replies were made in the House of Commons on Thursday, May 14:—

1. Mr. Talbot: To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India, what has been done by the Indian Government to carry into effect the 23rd paragraph of the despatch of Lord Kimberley, No. 18, of March 22, 1883, with regard to the grievances of the Civil Engineers of the Indian Public Works Department in relation to their occupation of the higher posts in that department.

2. Whether in point of fact, the Civil Engineers have for a long period of years composed about four-fifths of the entire strength of the department, the Military Engineers constituting the other fifth.

3. Whether the latter have the monopoly of all the higher administrative posts.

4. Whether this has been recognised by more than one Secretary of State as an injustice to the Civil Engineers.

5. And, whether it is not possible to give more practical effect to the policy laid down in the above-mentioned despatch by the appointment of competent Civil Engineers to fill the highest departmental administrative posts either alternately with Military Officers or in any other way.

In the absence of Sir John Gorst, Baron de Worms answered the above questions as follows:—

(1) The Secretary of State is confident, in the words of the despatch referred to, "that the choice by the Government of India of fit persons for the higher posts in the Public Works Department has been made with perfect impartiality."

(2) Yes.

(3) and (4) No; but for some time after the introduction of the Civil Engineers into the Department, the Royal Engineers, who formerly constituted the whole staff, were the seniors, and were the first to become eligible for promotion to the higher appointments. Now, however, the Civil Engineers are reaching the higher grades, and are being promoted, on their merits, in the same way as Royal Engineers.

(5) The Secretary of State is of opinion that the responsibility of selecting officers for promotion to high appointments must rest with the Government of India, under whom the officers work. He cannot adopt the hon. member's suggestion.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE Right Rev. Alfred George Edwards, Bishop of St. Asaph, becomes entitled to a seat in the House of Lords by the translation of Dr. Maclagan from Lichfield to York. Dr. Edwards, who was consecrated in 1889, is the youngest of our bishops, being in his forty-third year. The Bishop works hard, and is making great endeavours to infuse life and energy into the Welsh Church. He created a sensation about a year ago by preaching in the Wesh language in St. Paul's. He is acquainted with every parish in his diocese, and endeavors to reach the hearts of the people by identifying himself with the incidents of their daily life. His democratic leanings show themselves in his habitual practice of travellling third-class by rail. Dr. Edwards is married to a daughter of Mr. Garland, an eminent English merchant at Lisbon. Mrs. Edwards's sister is the wife of Dr. Jayne, the Bishop of Chester, who was appointed to his see in the same year that witnessed his brother-in-law's elevation to the Bench. Both Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Jayne are ladies of singular beauty and charm of manner.

Miss Sybil Sanderson, Mr. Harris's latest acquired prima donna, has but one fault, and that is not her own. She is condemned to play the part of Manon Lescaut in a theatre far too large either for herself or the opera. Massenet's work is not only not "grand opera," technically speaking; it is also too full of subtleties of orchestration, of delicate *nuances*, to be really effective on the huge stage of Covent Garden. Full allowance has hardly been made for this fact by those who have too hastily assumed that Miss Sanderson is unworthy of the praises which have been sung in advance. At least, she is a brilliantly clever actress, who gives a more consistent and convincing reading of a very difficult part than any of her predecessors. So at least, Massenet says, and his opinion is worth something.

Miss Sanderson is a beautiful girl, with that charming manner which is the result of the combination of American piquancy with Parisian grace. She tells you frankly that she knows she has not the quality of voice requisite for a part like, say, Aida, and desires to be judged solely as a chanteuse legere. So considered, she is entitled to great respect, for her voice is singularly even in quality and extended in compass, and she is, as has been said, a very talented actress. It is pleasant to note that at her second appearance, she made a much better impression than on the opening night. Her voice was firmer, and told a great deal better, while her acting, especially in the great St. Sulpice scene, was admirable. She is essentially French, and in conversation is apt to return to French for the aptest expression of her meaning.

A good story is told of M. Taine, the eminent French critic. Some time back he visited Oxford and put up at a well-known hotel in the town. M. Taine's admiration of English habits extends to English eating and drinking, and he therefore ordered a typical English dinner of roast beef and the customary adjuncts. His order ran, "Garcon, bring me some rosbif and po-ta-toss." The waiter accordingly brought up a plate of roast beef and *buttered toast.* Again, with emphasis, M. Taine repeated his request for po-ta-toss, and again the waiter, in silent wonder, brought up a plate of buttered toast. In the end an Oxford Don arrived at the hotel, to find M. Taine and the waiter engaged in a lively altercation over a table strewn with platefuls of buttered toast. "But the gentleman said buttered toast as plain as plain could be," urged the waiter in explanation of his mistake, "and I thought as perhaps French gentlemen likes buttered toast with their beef instead of taters."

There is so much talk about heredity now that the following cruel observation by a Sydney journal may be quoted: "The author of 'Pickwick' was not remarkable for his chivalrous regard for the female sex. His son in the New South Wales Assembly says that the rabbit question is more important than female suffrage." The reference is to Mr. Edward Bulwer Lytton Dickens, M.P. for Wilcannia, in the Sydney Parliament. But if Mr. Dickens thinks that a measure for the wholesale destruction of the devastating rabbits should have precedence over the bill that Sir Henry Parkes is about to introduce conferring the suffrage on the ladies, the reason is probably not to be ascribed to hereditary influences, but rather to the fact that his constituents, being mostly squatters and farmers, feel the rabbit question far more acutely than that of female suffrage. The former hits them hard in the locality of the breeches-pocket, the latter they doubtless regard as an amiable fad.

Lady Henry Somerset, who presided over the great annual meeting of the British Women's Temperance Association, is an immense acquisition to that body. She is a woman whose every gesture, whose every intonation, are eloquent of race and high breeding. Her manner is at once perfectly simple and perfectly finished. She is also extremely nice-looking, with dark intelligent eyes, wavy brown hair, and a pretty complexion. But these are the heritage of many another aristocratic dame, and it was not for these—although the temperate British women are probably keenly alive to them—that she was elected to direct an important society.

The most striking characteristic about Lady Henry is the mastery which she possesses of all the arguments which tell in favor of temperance. She has all the facts of recent legislation at her fingers' ends and knows, moreover, precisely the political goal towards which she must next direct the efforts of her female army. She is a first-rate speaker, but she admits that although not, in the ordinary sense, nervous, she is always terribly anxious beforehand lest she should fail to carry her audience with her and to inspire them with her own enthusiasm. But the result never justifies these apprehensions.

Lady Henry Somerset makes her home at Eastnor Castle, the splendid place near Ledbury which she inherited from her father, Earl Somers. She married a son of the Duke of Beaufort, and her family consists of an only boy. Her sister, the Duchess of Bedford, is hardly less zealous about all movements that are for the good of her fellow creatures, and especially of struggling women-kind.

When the next volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography" appears, it will be found that Mr. Leslie Stephen's name has been eliminated and that Mr. Sidney Lee will be announced as sole editor. The rise of this clever and industrious young gentlemen (he is only a few years over thirty) has been rapid. Orignally associated with the editor of the dictionary as a kind of amanuensis-of-all-work, he proved himself so invaluable that he was at last raised to the title-page as co-editor, and now, owing to the ill-health of Mr. Stephen, he has become the head of this great national undertaking.

Mr. Lee's own head is massive and powerful, and he is of an amiable and cheerful disposition. He has but just migrated to Kensington, to set up in a style suited to the importance of his position, but he spends much of his time at Waterloo-place, where the editorial offices are situated. He is an alumnus of the City of London School and of Balliol College, Oxford, and an authority on Shylock, Stratford-on-Avon, and the topical side of the Elizabethan drama. It is curious that while one or two papers are fomenting an agitation in England against the immigration of aliens, an alien should be fixing up the statues in the national Pantheon.

Sir Thomas Fowler, who succeeds his father, the late Sir Robert Fowler, is a young man of 23 years, who as junior partner in the firm with which his father was associated, goes regularly to business. As "Mr. Tom," he has long been esteemed by his co-partners and the staff. He has not entered much into society, and very rarely accompained his father at any civic gatherings. He was the only son and the youngest child of the late Alderman, and at the time his father was Lord Mayor he was at Harrow. On one occasion his lordship paid a visit to the school, and the boys were treated to a half holiday to celebrate the event.

Pierre Loti, the new French academician, was born just forty years ago in the picturesque old town of Rochefort-sur-Mer. His work has always been distinguished for its high finish and simple fresh eloquence. "Pierre Loti" is only a *nom de plume*, taken by M. Julien Viaud, when, as a young naval officer, he began to write and publish his now famous studies of French seafaring life.

In person, the author of "Mon Frère Yves" is tall and dark, with frank, kindly blue eyes. He is hardly ever met in Parisian drawing rooms, and is never so content as when in his quiet beautiful home at Rochefort, for, though no longer on active naval service, Pierre Loti cannot bear to be away from the sea he loves and understands so well. He does most of his work just after sunrise, and writes irregularly, as the fancy seizes him, and not in stated quantities at stated times.

Archdeacon Farrar has been chaplain of the House of Commons for some months. On two occasions only has he exercised his privilege of sitting in the Members Gallery during a debate. The two discussions which induced his presence in the House were Sir Joseph Pease's motion on the opium trade in April, and the motion for the adjournment over the Derby. He watched both debates with unflagging interest.

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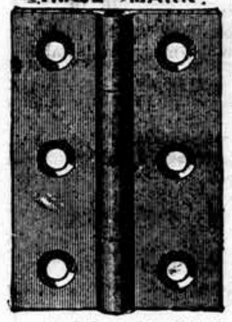

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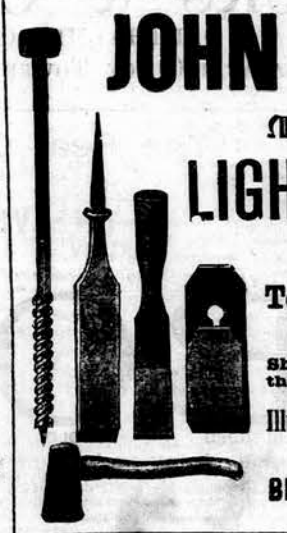

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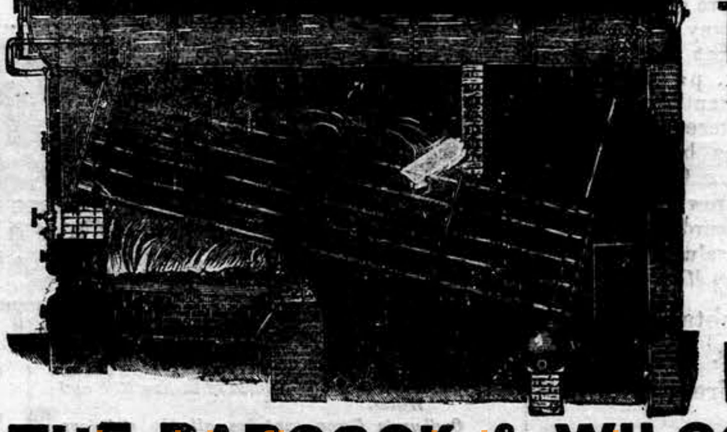

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PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

"MOLLISCORIUM,"
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION,
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS,
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS AND THE AGED
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."
London Globe.

THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.

No 3 HINDOO PEN
MACNIVEN & CAMERON
EDINBURGH

"We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE WAVERLEY PEN.

"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*

THE FLYING "J" PEN.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.

2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.

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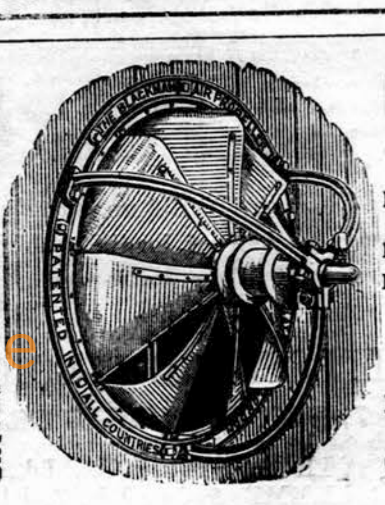

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.

THE
BLACKMAN
AIR PROPELLER
For VENTILATING Factories, Hospitals, Barracks, Public Buildings, &c.
For COOLING Purposes, and
For DRYING any kind of Material or Produce.

THOUSANDS IN MOST SUCCESSFUL USE.
REFERENCES IN ANY TRADE OR COUNTRY.

BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO. Ltd.
63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
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NOTICES.

SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Co, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best **Tonic for Lymphatic** subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

KANANGA OF JAPAN
(REGISTERED)

RIGAUD and Co

PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
Sick headaches,	Dyspepsia,
Dysentery,	Overheated blood,
Gastralgia,	Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

CHAPOTEAUT'S

PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery;** in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and all wasting diseases whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

By appointment to

T. E. THE VICEROY, AND GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

WHISKY IN JARS.

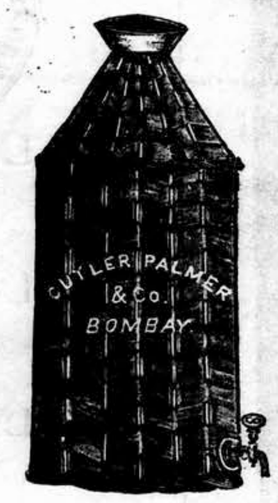
	Per Gallon. Rs.	a.
"Very Superior" Scotch	13	8
Finest Scotch	11	4
Old Irish	11	4

BRANDY IN JARS.

	Rs.	a.
* Per Gallon	12	12
** do.	13	12
*** do.	16	12
**** do.	18	0

GIN IN JARS.

	Per Gallon. Rs.	a.
Old Tom	9	12
Dry Gin	9	12



BEER IN BULK.

	Rs.	a.
"McEwan's" in 52 Gallon Hogsheads	57	0
Do. in Kilderkins (18 Gallon cask)	28	0

Bottled Beer & Stout.

	Per Doz. Qts.	
Read Bros. "Bull Dog."	6	0
Allsopp & Sons	5	12
Pilsener	5	12
"McEwan's"	5	
C. P. & Co.'s	5	0

N.B.—One Gallon runs 6 Bottles, so the above prices will be for that quantity in bulk. ☞

ECONOMY!!!

For the convenience of our constituents who study economy we supply high class Whisky, Brandy and Gin, in wickered jars of 1, 2 and 4 gallons which *are charged and allowed for, on return, less carriag*

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS

NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

Bahadur Regalias	Bahadur No. 1.
Bahadur Princessas	Bahadur No. 2.
Bahadur Manillas	Bahadur No. 3.

BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

To be obtained of all respectable dealers and of

D. MACROPOLO, Medows Street, Bombay.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

BRANCHES AT OOTACAMUND, SECUNDERABAD, AND COORG.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

The Original and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!

BENGER'S
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.
FOOD

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),

7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agents. { TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA,
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES are cut on approved Scientific principles at right angles to the axis of the crystal. In *Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles* it is not only the Pebbles which are perfect, special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

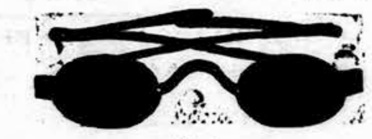
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles stand unrivalled, and command the highst price, but for those who desire it we supply a cheaper class.

We have also a large supply of ordinary glass Spectacles from Rs. 3 a pair.

When a change of power becomes necessary we supply Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles at half price (Rs. 8), taking back the unsuitable pair (which we return to Europe to be repolished).

Dr. Menist's Spectacles can only be obtained from MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.

SAMPLES OF FRAMES.

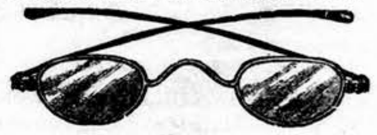


No. 1.

TURNPIN SPECTACLES.

These are made specially for gentlemen; the extra branch to turn down behind the ears, making them firmer on the face than the single temples, but ladies cannot wear them with any comfort on account of their catching the hair.

Gold, Rs. 60; Silver, Rs. 28; Steel, Rs. 16.

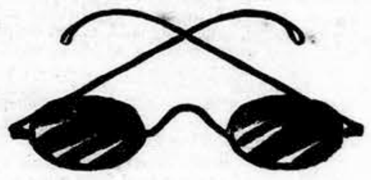


No. 2

SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES.

These are intended specially for ladies, and can be removed easily without catching the hair. The illustration represents a pair for hypermetropia but by placing the bridge a little lower and slightly altering the plane of the lenses, they are equally suitable for myopia.

Gold, Rs. 50; Silver, Rs. 25; Steel, Rs. 16.

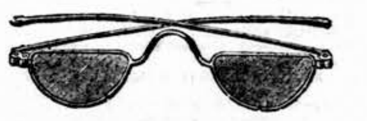


No. 3.

RIDING HOOKS.

This form is recommended for near-sighted gentlemen when glasses require to be used constantly. Though very light, they are firm on the face.

Gold, Rs. 50; Silver, Rs. 25; Steel, 16.

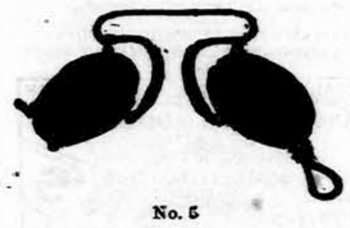


No. 4.

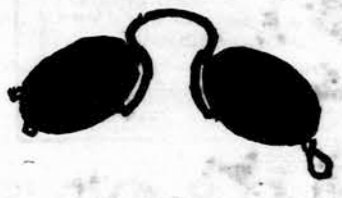
PANTOSCOPIC SPECTACLES.

This kind of frame is made to suit those who only require spectacles for reading, writing, or distinguishing objects at a short distance. The pantoscopic frame allows of the Wearer looking over the lenses without moving the spectacles.

Gold, Rs. 50; Silver, Rs. 25; Steel, Rs. 16.



No. 5



No. 6.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

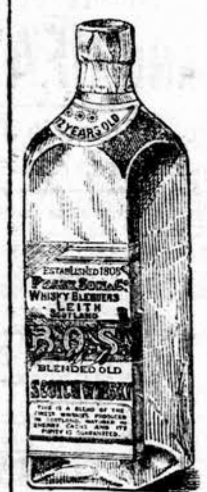
Gold	Rs.	50
Tortoise Shell, Gold Mounted	,,	22, 25
Silver Gilt	,,	24
Steel and Nickel	,,	16, 18

Folders are handy for occasional use, but for steady work of any kinds spectacles are the most comfortable

Repairs, &c., receive prompt and careful attention.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

Opposite the RAJABAI CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY, and at POONA.



"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. **TWELVE YEARS OLD** AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

B.O.S.
BLENDED OLD SCOTCH

12 Years Old *** (*Gold Capsule.*)

8 Years Old ** (*Blue Capsule.*)

5 Years Old * (*Green Capsule.*)

An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.* B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

☞ *B.O.S. is sold in square white Bottles, labelled and capsuled, the age being notified by a small label on each Bottle.*

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B.O.S.

PEASE, SON & CO., 14, QUALITY STREET, LEITH, SCOTLAND.

English Branch—DARLINGTON, DURHAM. Established 1808.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.

AFTER USE.

EDWARD'S

HARLENE,

POSITIVELY FORCES

Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,

To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.

1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.

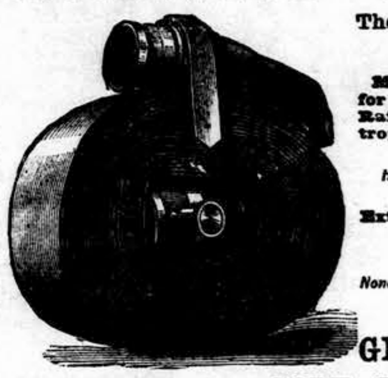
EDWARDS & Co. 5, New Oxford-st

LONDON, ENGLAND.

AFTER USE.

Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

CANVAS HOSE PIPING.



The "Union" brand is guaranteed to stand 400 lbs. pressure per square inch.

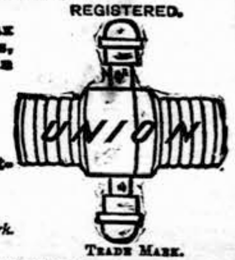
Made specially from long Irish Flax for the use of Fire Brigades, Mills, Railways, Ships, &c., and for use in tropical climates.

It has the largest sale of any hose in the world.

Extensively used by various Departments in H. M.'s Government.

None Genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.

REGISTERED.



TRADE MARK.

Sole Agents for India:

GREAVES, COTTON & CO., BOMBAY.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:—

JOHN MORRIS & SONS, REGENT WORKS, MANCHESTER.

Cadbury's
(REGISTERED)
Cocoa

GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.

Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.

Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.

Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.

Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.

Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.

Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.

In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa proclaims at once that it is not pure.

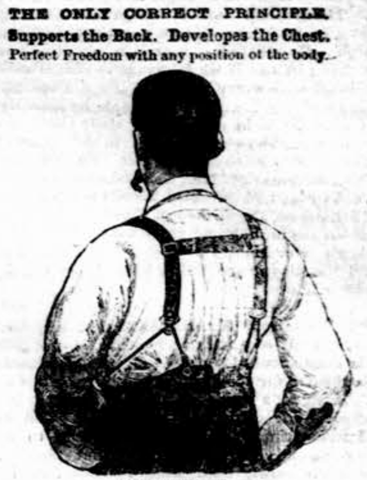
NOTICES.

THE
IMPROVED
PULLEY BRACE,
NOT CROSSED AT THE BACK.

THE ONLY CORRECT PRINCIPLE.

Supports the Back. Developes the Chest.

Perfect Freedom with any position of the body.



IMPORTANT.

THE back strap, by a patented arrangement, can be moved (vertically) to any position upon the back, high or low, to suit comfort of wearer, also lengthened or shortened (horizontally) to suit the distance between the back buttons of the Trousers.

CAUTION. — Every genuine Brace is stamped with Registered Trade Mark thus—

THE
IMPROVED PULLEY
B
R A C E

TRADE MARK.

RETAIL of all Hosiers and Outfitters.

WHOLESALE of the leading Wholesale Houses.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

For Mothers, Invalids, Dyspeptics and Aged People.

THE ONLY FOOD *that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all infants and children.*

THE ONLY FOOD *that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of cow's milk.*

THE ONLY FOOD *that removes from infancy all necessity, danger and annoyance of a wet nurse.*

IF TAKEN BY MOTHERS *once or twice a day the quantity of milk will be increased and quality at once improved.*

IF THE CHILD IS RESTLESS, *change partially from nursing to* **SOLUBLE FOOD.**

DR. STUTZER, Food Analyst for Rhenish Prussia, says: "CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is the best of all the foods I have ever examined."

"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS," by Marion Harland. Book of 64 pages, giving careful instructions for bringing up the little ones. Sent free by

CARNRICK & Co, Ltd, LONDON.

ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE

The original and only genuine. Renowned throughout the world as the most exquisite Perfume. Avoid Imitations.

ATKINSON'S

FRANGIPANNE	STEPHANOTIS
ESS. BOUQUET	JOCKEY CLUB

and other well known Perfumes are superior to all others for their strength and natural fragrance.

Of all Dealers.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond Street, London.

CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

ALL WHO SUFFER
FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,

Should immediately have recourse to

EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT
AND
RHEUMATIC PILLS

Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the instant relief, and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head Face and Limbs arising from Malaria or other causes.

To be had of all Chemists.

GEORGE EADE,

Sole Proprietor,

72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORS
from
every flower that
breathes a fragrance.

SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM

May be obtained
Of any Chemist or
Perfumer.

2 New Bond Street London

WEAK AND LANGUID

feelings, so prevalent in tropical countries, may be speedily overcome by wearing

HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT.

Doctors recommend it as positively the only *bona fide* reliable means for the self-application of mild continuous currents of Electricity. It is cool and comfortable to wear, produces no shock, and acts like magic in the cure of **Nervous Exhaustion,** Melancholia, Impaired Vitality, Nervous Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Rheumatic Affections, Kidney Disorders, Ladies' Ailments, &c. *Vide* **Thousands** of **Testimonials.** This world-famed Belt is also a safeguard against Cholera, Ague, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and other disorders specially incidental to tropical climates. **Descriptive Pamphlet,** "*Galvanic Electricity,*" sent to any address **free** on application to **MR. C. B. HARNESS,** *Consulting Medical Electrician* (President of the British Assn. of Medical Electricians), THE MEDICAL BATTERY Co., Ltd.,

52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.

Largest Curative Electrical Establishment in World

Advice by correspondence free of charge.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS

PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION, AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.

TRY THEM.

Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

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